

Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

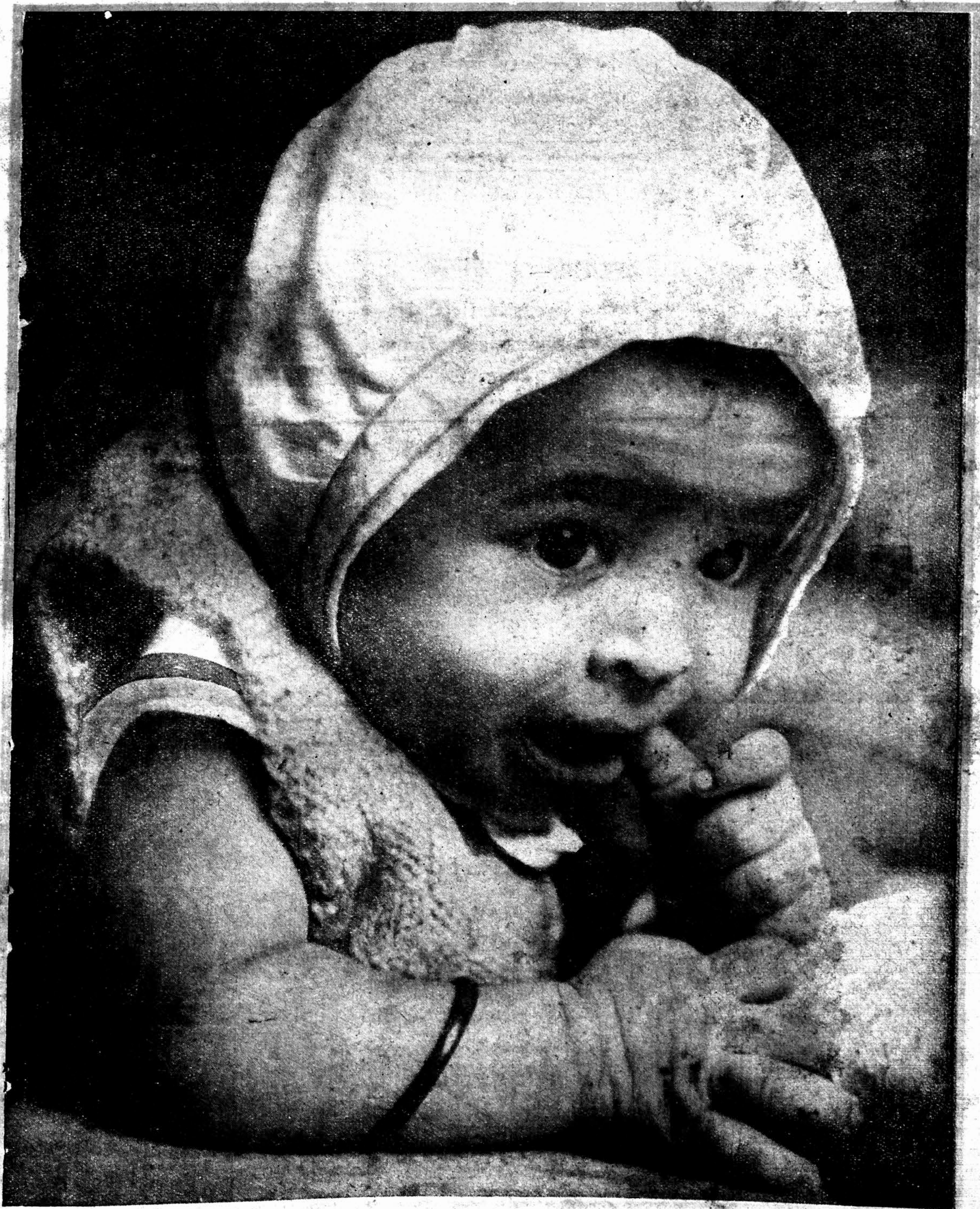
Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXVIII NO. 39

BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 29, 1940

PRICE: TWO ANNAS

"I WONDER"



—H. Lall.



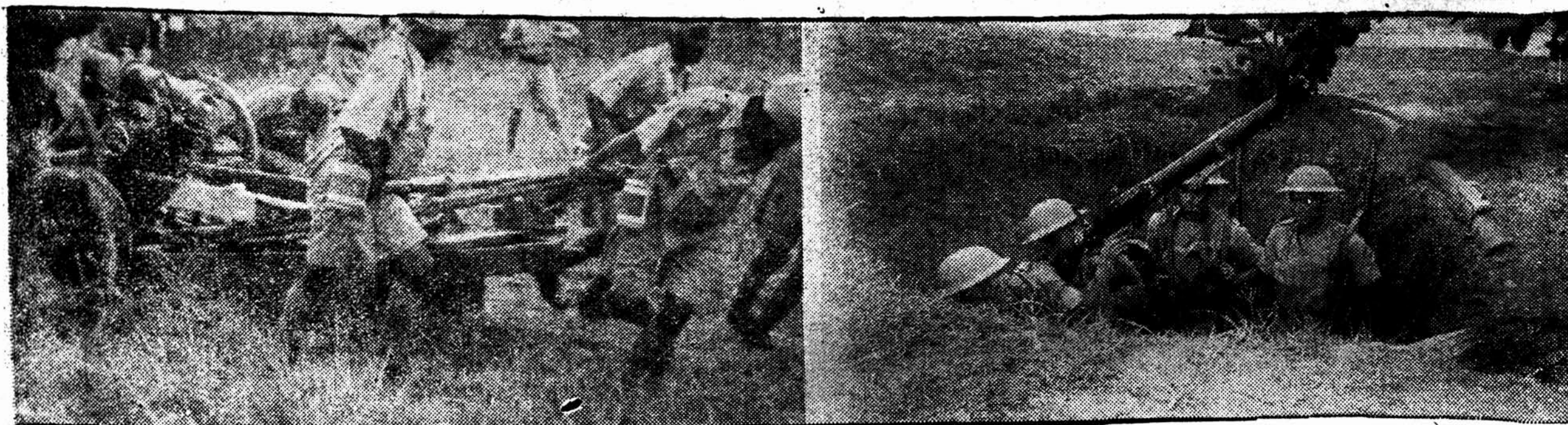
HAVOC OF WAR:—(Left) A local A. R. P. worker climbing over the tremendous pile of debris caused when a German bomb fell on a house in a Suffolk town. (Right) An aged Chinese Mother Superior amidst the ruins of the Catholic school at Chungkiang, bombed by the Japanese.



LEFT:—India meets Egypt.
RIGHT:—Royal Marines in Gasmask Drill.



BELOW:—
Indian troops in (left) Singapore and (right) Hong-kong.



LEFT:—Workers pulling down the railings in one of London's parks to be used for armament production.
RIGHT:—One of the British Ministry of Information "Silent Column" posters showing the great catastrophes which may follow a few idle words



The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 29, 1940

"RAINING SOLDIERS"

The Parashots Are Ready To Receive Them

ONE occasionally reads in the press about raining fishes. Even frogs are reported to have sometimes tumbled out of the sky.

But the first authentic instance of Raining Soldiers in world's history occurred in the early hours of Friday May 10, 1940, when out of the blue descended hordes of German soldiers on the peaceful soil of Holland.

Before that the Germans had used parachute troops in Poland, too, and the Russians in Finland. But they were scattered handfuls and beyond creating a good deal of panic, they achieved little. Holland will go down in military annals as the first classical instance of parachutists being used with such swift and decisive results for the occupation of a country.

Nurses And Nuns!

The real surprise, however, was that those Raining Soldiers did not look like soldiers at all. They were clad in the garb of Dutch Army officers and gendarmes, curates and schoolmasters, even nurses and nuns! Immediately on alighting they made a beeline for railway-heads and aerodromes, telephone exchanges and dockyards, bridges and pill-boxes on the frontier.

At six o'clock the Nazis claimed the complete surrender of the Netherlands. The "Raining Soldiers" had swept away the freedom of a nation within the space of four hours!

* * * *

Leonardo da Vinci is supposed to be the mythical father of the parachute as of numerous other inventions. But historically that honour is contested by Sebastian Lenormand (1783) and Andre Garnerin (1793), who made the first crude apparatus for floating down from a height to "terra firma".

During the nineteenth century many umbrella-like contraptions were used by dare-devils to perform their stunts at fairs and carnivals. Those stunts were put to practical use in the last Great War and gradually many fool-proof types of parachutes were

THOUGHT FOR THIS WEEK

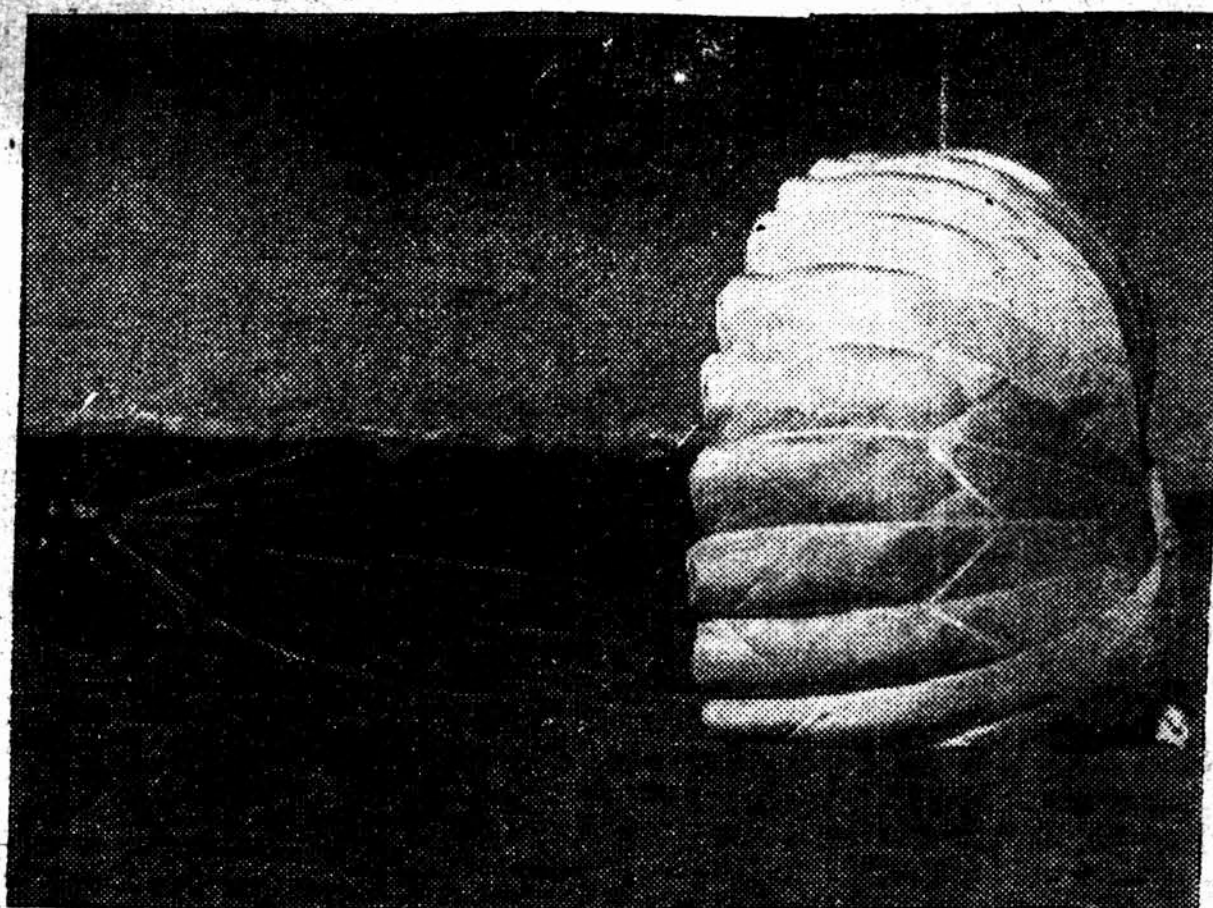
Enslave a man and you destroy his ambition, his enterprise, his capacity. In the constitution of human nature, the desire of bettering one's condition is the mainspring of effort. The first touch of slavery snaps that spring.

—HORACE MANN.

By "PARACHUTIST"



All Ready To Go Up: A doctor feeling the pulse of a Parachute Instructor.



A Perfect Parachute Landing.

evolved, the credit for the most efficient of them going to a Britisher, Leslie Irvin.

Soon the parachute came to be recognised as the "Life-buoy Of The Air" and now it is a part of the standard equipment of every long-distance pilot.

Life—Saver To Life—Taker

The parachute, of course, was for long viewed as useful only for emergency purposes. Its aim was to save lives in jeopardy. It had a "bona fide" peaceful mission.

The Soviet Marshal Tukhachevsky ("liquidated" a few years ago by Stalin) was the first to conceive its military possibilities in the early thirties. If the parachutist could penetrate behind

enemy lines in countries where the attacker was sure of sympathy from the civilian population, the morale of the defender would rapidly disintegrate. It would serve as a Trojan Horse 'par excellence'.

The Red Marshal soon began to work on the idea. He formed a new division of the Soviet Air Force and styled it the Air Infantry, which drew to itself the pick of Russian pilots. The Civilian Flying Clubs were given liberal subsidies to popularise parachute flying. The aeroplane factories were specially asked to pay more attention to the scientific development of the new air arm.

Soon parachute jumping became the rage of Russian youths. The thrilling sport caught on and

young women as well as men exulted in wafting gracefully down the ether. Every Russian city boasts of a parachute training institute, while parachute towers for preliminary practice can be seen raising their heads even in the out-of-the-way towns.

Grim Irony

Tukhachevsky had exploited his brilliant idea to the full before he faced the firing squad. It is a grim irony that the man who had created an army of saboteurs (in essence the parachute troops are nothing else,) should be himself shot as one! According to a German estimate the Red Army had 70,000 trained parachutists in service in 1938 and 500,000 air-infantry reservists.

The Nazis copied the idea of forming special parachute troops from the Bolsheviks, as earlier they had borrowed the tank technique from the Allies. Their genius lay in the infinite pains they have taken to raise both the arms to the highest possible pitch of striking power.

It was in 1935 that the Red Army first included the demonstration of massed parachutists landing behind the enemy's front in their annual army manoeuvres. Most of the foreign military observers (who are generally invited on such occasions) dismissed it as a stunt whose value was more spectacular than strategic.

But the representative of the Reichswehr was favourably impressed by the demonstration. He reported it to General Goering, who in his turn took the counsel of the Fuehrer. Hitler naturally was quick to perceive the Fifth Column possibilities of the parachutists!

"General Goering's Regiment"

The Nazis set themselves to the task of building the new air

(Continued on Page 32)

In This Issue

	Pages
Raining Soldiers	1
Trebitch Lincoln	2
How to be Master of Words	2
When Big Ships Go into Action	3
Ghostly Disturbances are Real	4
Tanjore: Its Historic Temples and Palaces	5
The Gentle Art of Radio Announcing	6
Ireland's Two Fifth Columns	7
"A Daughter of Mountains"	8
Great Books in Brief	9
Literary Page	25
Children's Page	26
Women's Page	27
Stamps Page	29
Puzzle	29

Trebitsch Lincoln

IGNACE Timothy Trebitsch Lincoln, ex-Jew, Ex-Presbyterian missionary, ex-Anglican curate, ex-Quaker, ex-Member of Parliament, ex-English spy against Germany, and ex-German spy against England, many times condemned and imprisoned in England for forgery, in Germany for debt, deported from England, from Germany, and from Japan, an undesirable in every country, finally reappeared in the Far East under the guise of a Buddhist priest. What a career!—writes "Ricciardetto" in "Tempo," Rome.

Early Career

Trebitsch was born at Pecs, in Hungary; that much, at least, is certain. But in what year is not so certain. The French paper "Vu" states that he himself affirms that he was born in 1872; his biographer Blood-Ryan gives the date as 1879. He was born of Jewish parents. His father was a corn merchant who intended his son to follow a commercial career. He sent him to school at Budapest, and then to Pressburg to learn German. But it was not long before young Trebitsch showed a predilection for an adventurous and irregular life. During his last year at the university he made up his mind to become an actor; his father was opposed to his project, and there was a bitter dispute between them. But he did not carry out his plan. Fate destined him for a far larger stage.

Let us begin with his conversions. According to Blood-Ryan he was first of all attracted to a special form of Protestantism, a Jewish sect which believed in Christ. For this his father disowned him and broke off all relations with his son. Trebitsch soon took a further step and embraced the Lutheran faith, entering a theological college—presumably at Pressburg or somewhere in Germany, since he was always converted to the religion of the country in which he found himself at the time. But he did not remain long in the college. The Dean of the Faculty found out that he was entangled in a love affair with a sea-captain's daughter, and he was expelled.

Then he made his appearance in London, and soon, to the delight

Swindler, Spy And-Monk!

of many gullible ladies, was converted to the Presbyterian faith and became a Presbyterian missionary.

Afterwards he made a journey to Hamburg. The Rabbi of that city welcomed him with open arms as a prodigal son, and that was sufficient for Trebitsch to become a Jew once again and go to Canada as a Jewish missionary. But this episode in his life is rather obscure; according to others he went to Canada as a Presbyterian minister. In any case, it proved only a brief interlude.

Anglican Curate

Once again we find him in England, this time converted to the Anglican faith and working as a curate. He laboured in a Kentish parish and married the girl who was his first love, the sea-captain's daughter. Blood-Ryan says he was a model priest, but other sources state the contrary.

Twice he was involved in quarrels with the Archbishop of Can-

terbury. The first time because he was persuaded that he was qualified to serve the Anglican Church as Archbishop of Canterbury much better than the Archbishop himself, and made no mystery of his conviction. The second occasion was over a question of some hundreds of pounds belonging to the parish funds of which he could not render a clear enough account.

It was not very long before he had to leave the Anglican Church. One biographer says he was expelled by the ecclesiastical authorities; others, that he left because, in his usual manner, he became tired of it.

He now made the acquaintance of Mr. B. S. Rowntree, whose friendship and trust he won, and who made him his secretary. B. S. Rowntree was a member of the great family of cocoa importers, a rich and influential man. Also he was a Quaker, so it was not long before Trebitsch had become a Quaker. This conversion proved probably the most useful and

fruitful of all. Rowntree supported him to the utmost, had him put forward as Liberal candidate for the Darlington constituency, and was instrumental in securing his election to Parliament.

An M.P.

At this juncture Trebitsch took up journalism. Member of Parliament and journalist—at last it appeared he was on the road to a political career. But it was not long before he fell out with his protector, Mr. Rowntree, Lincoln having embezzled a considerable amount of money. Rowntree had recourse to the judicial authorities, and as these showed themselves more indiscreet than was bearable, Trebitsch abandoned England, the House of Commons, journalism, and the Quaker faith.

His next appearance was in another clime—in Rumania. There he started a big oil company. History is silent as to whether the company extracted much petroleum. What is certain is that at one time important sums passed through Trebitsch's hands and the company remained without a farthing. By now Trebitsch was

(Continued on Page 31)

How To Be Master Of Words!

Y. Y. Pokes Fun At Books Which Make Writing Appear As Easy As Choosing A Meal In A Restaurant

"Brilliant speaking and writing at a glance!" If one had seen that advertisement of a handbook to perfection in one's teens, how the heart would have responded! Not that I had ever much ambition to be a brilliant speaker; on a platform I always had a feeling that I was an impostor. But to be able to write—to discover the secret that Swift and Addison knew but could not bequeath to their

successors—what labour or money would one have grudged in pursuit of such an end?

Most of us who wanted to write in those days took it for granted that to write well was exceedingly difficult. We read of Stevenson's playing the sedulous ape to the masters and of Flaubert's spending a whole day in agony in search of the perfect word. And we believed that in no other way could we achieve that mastery of words of which we dreamed, writes "Y. Y." in the "New Statesman And Nation."

How Lucky!

How lucky the younger generation is to be preserved from those torments! The book to which the advertisement I have quoted refers, "Hartrampf's Vocabularies," appears to make writing almost as easy as choosing a meal in a restaurant. "Here," runs the advertisement, "is amazing facility. Words and Ideas leap into the mind. Vitalise the message—grip the interest—sway—convince—compel. Easy—quick—sure." Under this machine-gun fire of phrasing, who could doubt the claim that "Hartrampf's Vocabularies" "provides brilliant word power?"

As an illustration of what the book can do for the speaker or writer, the publishers point out that "the word beautiful" has become trite and commonplace because of its repeated use; yet a single list of words in "Hartrampf's Vocabularies" will enable one to clothe beauty with fascinating charm and dazzling brilliance.

"For instance," the advertisement goes on, "you can picture a great scene or gown or a maiden as admirable, adorable, captivating, delightful, divine, enchanting, entrancing, exquisite, fascinating, glorious, gorgeous, grand, incomparable, magnificent, marvellous, rapturous, matchless, rich,

superb; and emphasise their beauty with such combinations as: alluringly fair, charmingly exquisite, fascinatingly dainty, entrancingly divine, superlatively glorious, delightfully bewitching, incomparably handsome, superbly captivating. Over two hundred words, with which to clothe all the imaginable shades of beauty, are in the list."

Glorious, But Misleading

That is certainly a superlatively glorious list of synonyms. But, even so, I think a writer would in many circumstances have to exercise care in choosing an alternative to the hackneyed word "beautiful." Without care, for example, if he were making a new translation of the Bible, he might find himself writing: "How fascinatingly dainty upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings!" Or, describing a fine day in the present summer, he might let loose his enthusiasm in such a sentence as: "It was a delightfully bewitching day." I am rather in favour of sticking to the simple old word, "beautiful," when one means "beautiful." If a woman were told by a man that she was entrancingly divine, she would feel, I am sure, that she was being addressed, not by a lover, but by a crooner.

It seems to me, indeed, that some of the synonyms given in this great book might lead those who do not already know English into making curious errors. Thus, under the heading "Thankful" we get the following definitions:

"Gracious", thankful.

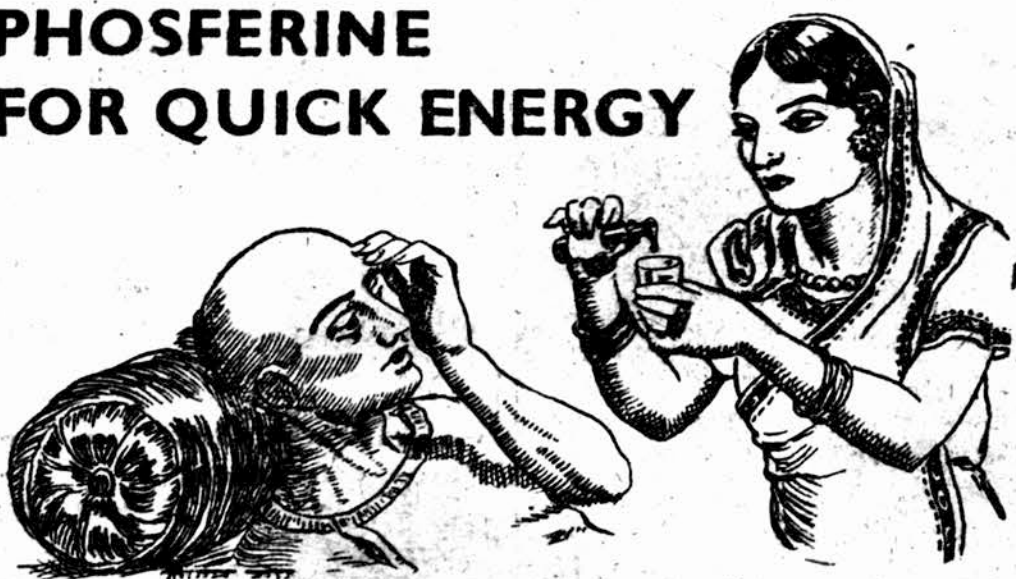
"Grateful", fulsome.

"Thankful", grateful.

I am only a child in these matters; but I confess, I feel almost certain that it is wrong to

(Continued on Page 31)

PHOSFERINE FOR QUICK ENERGY



PHOSFERINE benefits my husband when he has made undue calls on his reserves of physical and mental energy. You too, can benefit at once. PHOSFERINE puts back what you have taken out of yourself—strength, energy and vitality.

Take 2 Tablets or 10 drops. Get a supply today.

PHOSFERINE THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

Depression, Headache, Indigestion, Brain Fog, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Influenza, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Anemia, Debility, Neurasthenia.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write to

Symonds & Co., Post Box 912, Bombay. Rs. 1/- for No. 1 size; Rs. 2/- for No. 2 size and Rs. 3/- for No. 3 size post free. Liquid or Tablets.

When Big Ships Go Into Action

How Naval Battles Are Fought

MARKMANSHIP AGAINST INVISIBLE TARGETS

By KEITH ROGERS

THE modern naval battle is one of the most amazing examples of perfected science it is possible to obtain. For though the great capital ships fight each other at a distance which allows only mast head to be visible to mast head, or puts them out of direct vision altogether, huge fourteen inch guns hurl high explosives with deadly accuracy over a distance of anything between twelve and twenty miles to find their mark on an area of less than 30,000 square feet.

A big battleship is roughly 600 feet long and some 90 feet across, yet another vessel can drop broadsides on it with astonishing accuracy. That was what happened when the "Renown" plastered the "Scharnhorst" and caused the German ship to flee. That is what happened when the "Exeter" fought the "Graf Spee" and drove her into the River Plate.

That it is not only a matter of science is shown by the "Graf Spee" incident, for the greater guns of the German should, theoretically, have beaten the smaller calibre of the British ships. The ability and will to use the guns to the best advantage must always play a tremendous part.

Manoeuvring For Position

What happens when great ships go into action?

Hours may pass while the vessels manoeuvre for position. Not a shot may be fired for a long time, and great gaps may appear between shots. But once in position the battle will break with a vengeance.

As soon as the enemy is sighted British ships sound "Action stations" on the loudspeakers throughout the vessels. A thousand men on each ship spring to energetic life.

Numerous units have their allotted tasks and the work is done with amazing speed and complete

absence of confusion. Decks are cleared of anything that might obstruct the guns. Taffrails come down, gunners stand by, the control top is manned; down in the bowels of the ship the radio operators are on the qui vive, the plotting room which works out ranges for the guns gets busy, and the ammunition hoists are set going.

Giant shells come up from the magazine to the gun turrets and the three hundredweight charges of cordite in their bags follow. Watertight bulkheads are screwed down, ports are covered with steel "lids." Out come the fire hoses, and the ship's carpenter and his men stand by with baulks of timber to shore up shattered bulkheads and beams in case of damage. Armourers are ready to fix iron sheets over any shell holes that are in vital places: the

sick bay is cleared and doctors stand by.

Spotting

Meanwhile the men in the control top are busy spotting. Aeroplanes may assist, but we will assume that the enemy's mast-heads are in sight. Range-finders with arms of anything from ten to thirty feet are set to work. The two images of the enemy ship in the finder are "brought together" and the range read off.

A signal flashes to the plotting-room. With it is sent information concerning wind speed, speed and direction of the British and the enemy ships, temperature, air humidity, amount of sunlight. All these facts are necessary.

Special calculating machines work out firing data for the guns,

and then a correction factor for each individual gun is included in the calculation.

Guns are not standard. Every one has its own idiosyncrasy. The wind in the upper atmosphere through which the shells have to speed may deflect them from their target so that the first shots are not likely to hit. Several broadsides may be fired before the spotter signals "on," and the enemy is straddled.

Why Salvos Are More Effective

Broadsides, or salvos, are particularly effective. The impact of three or six shells falling on a vessel, more or less together, is far more effective than the same number of shells striking with long intervals between.

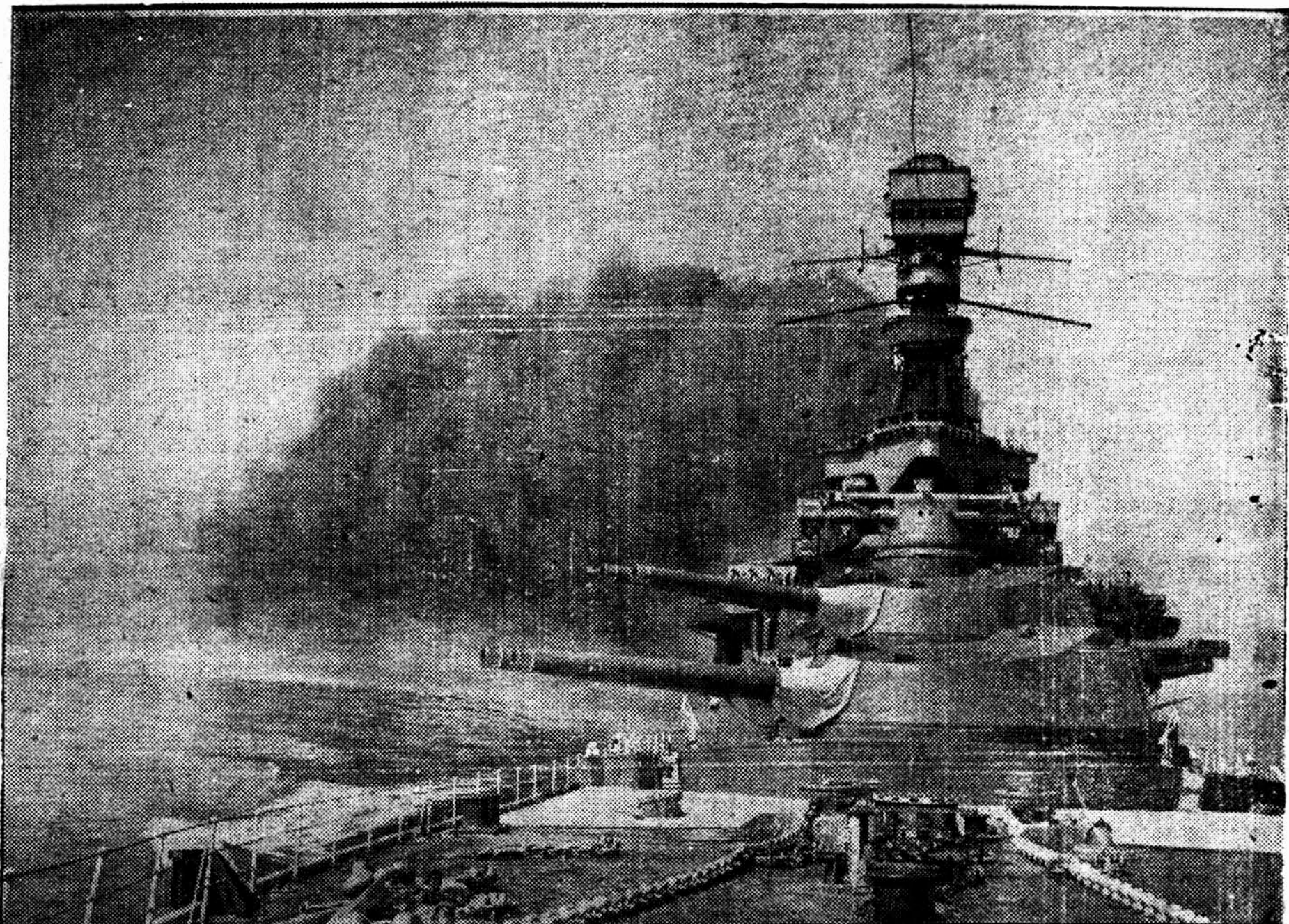
While the range is being taken, the guns are ordered to "commence firing." That means that the breaches are loaded and closed. The electric racks push the one-ton shells into position and the gun turret signals "Ready."

Then, by signals from the plotting room, the guns are "laid." Finally another order from the control top gives the "stand by" signal once more.

Everyone then waits while the enemy is watched. The range and the roll of the sea are continuously checked. A roll at the wrong moment, and the tilt of guns will throw the whole broadside out of aim. Gradually the enemy shows his hull or funnels to the control top. The British ship rolls down and up. At the right moment the firing key is pressed in the control room—and...crash! The whole vessels shivers as the guns belch forth.

Ten or more seconds elapse while the shells scream through space. Seconds impatiently waited while the spotters keep the enemy sighted through their binoculars. At last the geysers of water from the falling shells show where they have dropped. A white line is left, and from this the range is

(Continued On Page 30)



A modern naval battle depends almost as much for its successful prosecution on scientific instruments as on human courage. At a range of 20 miles it is possible for a modern battleship to obtain hits on an enemy craft, even though the enemy is hardly visible to the naked eye. This British battleship has just fired a broadside from her rear gun turrets. Shells are falling accurately nearly 20 miles away.



Some of the men in a British battleship, whose skill and accurate use of their scientific instruments counts for much in battle. They are operating a secondary armament range-finder.

"Ghostly Disturbances

But Their Causation Is Still
A Mystery!

MR. SITWELL SITS IN JUDGMENT OVER "POLTERGEISTS"

It takes all sorts of ghosts to make a spirit world. From apparitions to astrals, and from ectoplasms to elementals, the investigator of such things—especially the armchair investigator—has a lively assortment to choose from. But it is those mischievous, gamesome, and rather lovable stone-throwing, furniture-moving, window-smashing, china-breaking, and nose-tweaking ghosts that are, to me, the most intriguing. Our enemies have a word for them: They call them: "Poltergeists", from the German 'poltern', to racket or rattle, and the name fits them like a glove, writes Mr. Harry Price in "John O'London's Weekly."

If I find these playful little fellows the most amusing—and certainly the most convincing—"spirits", so, apparently, does Mr. Sacheverell Sitwell. In his latest book, "Poltergeists" (Faber, 15s.), he has devoted some 400 pages to the recording and examination of many of the poltergeist cases known to psychists.

UNCONSCIOUS INDUCERS

Psychical researchers use the term poltergeist to denote a certain type of haunting characterized by a seemingly senseless and noisy displacement of objects, and a mischievous destruction of property. The entities concerned appear to attach themselves to a particular building or person, often a child or adolescent, and usually a small girl. These young people

are quite unconscious of the fact that they are causing the phenomena. They are inducers, and nothing more. The visitation may be long or short, but the trouble usually ceases as suddenly as it begins.

Mr. Sitwell's novel and delightful book is a veritable epitome of poltergeist activity in various parts of the world and is so entertaining that the general reader, no less than the student of the occult, will be thrilled by its strange contents. According to the author, the four classical instances of the poltergeist in our islands are: (1) the famed Drummer of Tedworth; (2) the haunting of Epworth parsonage, recorded by the Wesley family; (3) the Willington Mill case; and (4) our old friend the "talking mongoose" of the Isle of Man!

Mr. Sitwell has chosen wisely, according to the material that was available, and I consider that three of his "best" cases are indeed outstanding. But when he wrote "Poltergeists", he had not seen the Borley Rectory report, which he mentions. When this is published I am sure that he will consider the Essex poltergeist case the best-authenticated mystery of them all. As for the "talking mongoose," I am surprised that Mr. Sitwell considers that this has anything to do with poltergeists. I had the dubious honour of investigating this affair, and concluded that the case was of more interest to the psychologist than to the psychical researcher.

Are Real"

The poltergeist did not perform for my benefit; neither did the mongoose.

MRS. WESLEY'S ACCOUNT

Some of Mr. Sitwell's stories are so extraordinary as to be almost unbelievable, especially to the layman, though only the best-documented cases have been selected. And no story is stranger than that of the Epworth poltergeist, an account of which was sent in 1717 by Mrs. Wesley to her elder son Samuel, then at Christ Church, Oxford. She said: "One night it made such a noise in the room over our heads as if several people were walking; then run up and down stairs, and was so outrageous, that we thought the children would be frightened..... Sometimes it would make a noise like the winding-up of a jack, at other times like a carpenter planing deals."

Other contemporary letters to Samuel Wesley were sent by his sisters Susanna and Emily. They described rustlings, knocks, "bouncing thumps" under their feet, the "tingling of a latch and warming-pan", groans, stone-throwing, feeble squeaks, and so on. We are also told that Mr. Wesley's trencher "danced upon the table a pretty while without anybody's stirring the table." These manifestations continued for two months, and then ceased gradually.

THE DRUMMER OF TEDWORTH

Psychical research is usually considered to be of modern growth, but this is not really the case. For example, Ferris Greenslet, in his "Joseph Glanvill" (New York, 1900), tells us how Lady Conway gave a sort of house-party at Ragley, Warwickshire, in 1665, in order to discuss the supernatural world. Glanvill was there, and doubtless told the story of his investigation of the Drummer of Tedworth who made such a noise in the world between 1661 and 1663.

Mr. Sitwell reprints in great detail the story of the Drummer from Glanvill's report. Briefly, a vagrant Drummer was arrested for attempting to obtain money by false pretences. He was given in charge by a Mr. Mompesson, of Tedworth, Wilts, who ordered his drum to be confiscated and handed to the local bailiff. About a month later the drum was transferred to the house of Mompesson, who happened to be away from home. And then the fun began. That same evening there was such a terrific din in the upper part of the house that Mrs. Mompesson thought the place was falling to pieces. But nothing could be seen. When her husband returned, he, too, heard the racket—a loud drumming all over the house, especially on the roof. The "drummer" beat the children's bedsteads, from which they were raised by some invisible power. At request, the entity would "beat Roundheads and Cuckolds, the Tattoo, and several other points of War."

In order to exercise the spirit, the local priest was called in and prayers were said. The immediate result of this effort was that "the chairs walked about the room of themselves." At the same time a bed-staff was thrown at the Minister. This sort of thing went on for many months. About April, 1663, the living Drummer—as distinct from his noisy astra!—was tried at Salisbury for stealing, and

transported. The phenomena ceased.

DRIVEN FROM THE MILL

The Willington Mill case is another classic. This Tyneside mill house was subjected to the most amazing series of attacks by an invisible presence. Night and day, from 1835 to 1847, hammer-blows were rained on the house—blows that rattled the windows and displaced the furniture. Bells were rung, heavy footsteps were heard all over the house, phantasms were seen, and sleepers were precipitated from their beds. A "funny cat," like a monkey, annoyed the children. The owner of the mill, a worthy Quaker named Joseph Procter, kept a diary of all that occurred. Finally, the family could stand it no longer and made their home elsewhere. Mr. Procter's son, who compiled the account of the manifestations, ends his narrative with the remark that "such questionable intimations of immortality are hardly calculated to soothe us." He would prefer an honest-to-goodness hell.

Mr. Sitwell cites many other famous cases of poltergeist hauntings. The great Amherst Mystery, the focus of which was a young girl named Esther Cox, who, each night, swelled visibly as if blown up with a pump. Suddenly a loud report would be heard, and she would immediately "deflate." Then there is the curious affair of the Manor House at Lillington Amptner, Hampshire, where, in 1771, there were more bargings, more knockings, more rumblings, and more ractety spirits, which were exercised by pulling down the house. Under the floor of one of the rooms was found a baby's skull in a box.

A SHOWER OF MEDALS

The reader of Mr. Sitwell's fascinating monograph will not fail to notice that poltergeists are of one family: they all do the same things. They stamp and thump, and knock and smash, and push people out of bed, and ring bells. They lock doors, and throw pebbles. Some of these correspondences are truly remarkable. For example, in the haunted castle in Calvados, Normandy, a shower of Roman Catholic medals fell on the owner's wife as she was writing at her desk. This was in 1875. In 1929, several Roman Catholic medals tumbled down the stairs at Borley Rectory in full light, as we stood and watched.

In spite of the number and variety of thrills that Mr. Sitwell provides for our delectation, there

(Continued on Page 28)

(AMRITDHARA CURES No. 6)

Indigestion
and
Diarrhoea



In Indigestion, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and all kinds of stomach disorders there is nothing like "Amritdhara" the magic cure. It is the safest and

most reliable remedy, containing valuable digestive properties. It not only sets stomach complaints right but increases the power of digestion.

"Amritdhara" is also now available in Lotion, Balm, Ointment, Lozenges and Soap for family use.

Price Rs. 2-8-0: Sample As. 8 only.

Use it for:—cholera, vomiting, diarrhoea, dysentery, flatulence, stomachache, indigestion, acidity etc.

Buy a bottle
today from
any
respectable
dealer.

AMRITDHARA

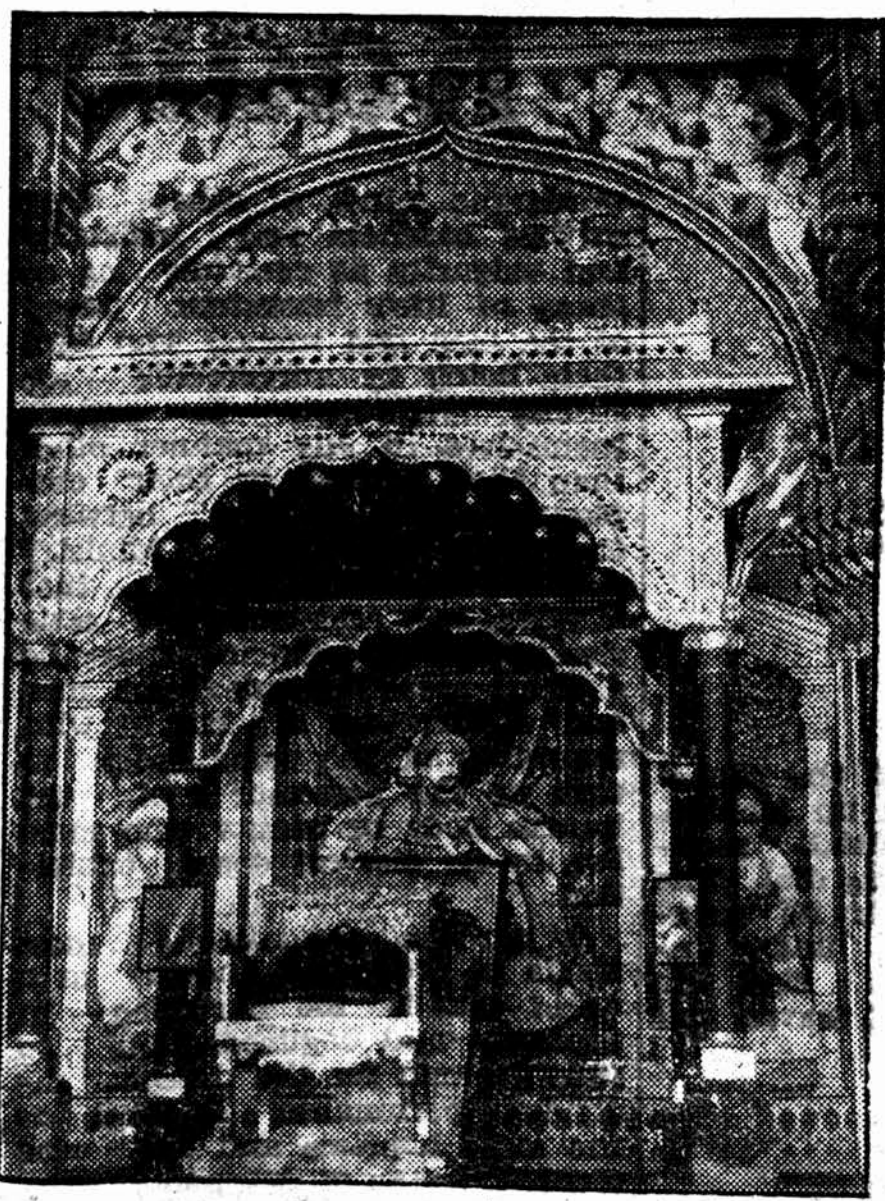
Bombay Stockist:—Mr. CHIMANLAL P. SHAH,
Princess Street, Govind Buildings.



"Is it serious?"

"Dunno! 'E keeps asking for water."

"Bimney. It must be!"



The Throne-platform, Tanjore Palace.

TWO hundred and fifty miles from Madras on the main line of the S. I. Railway lies Tanjore, the once flourishing capital of the Cholas. The lofty temple and the big palace are the two main objects of interest that engross the attention of the visitor to-day. Dominating the landscape for miles around stands the mighty tower of the Brahathiswara Temple, the earliest specimen of Dravidian architecture and a striking relic of the genius of the Chola emperors. Built by Rajaraja Chola some ten centuries ago, the great Pagoda, in spite of several reverses, is in excellent preservation even to-day. Crossing the draw bridge over the fort moat, we reach an avenue of trees that takes us straight to the courtyard of the temple, where we come across a huge monolithic bull. Built of black granite, it measures about sixteen feet in length and twelve feet in height. There is a popular belief that this bull was once growing day by day and fearing that this might outgrow the

'mantapam' (pavilion) erected over it, a nail was driven into its head by the pious devotees to prevent its further growth.

A Marvel Of Engineering

Passing the bull pavilion, the sanctum is reached by a flight of steps. The lofty tower, the centre of attraction of all travellers, is built over this portion of this temple. Resting on a base of some eighty square feet, the tower rises to a height of two hundred feet. It contains fourteen stories and it took several years to finish it. The peak of the tower, crowned by a gilt 'kalasam,' consists of a single block of granite of about twenty-five feet square and weighing eighty tons approximately. It is a marvel to think how in those early ages, when modern appliances were unknown, a huge block of stone of this kind was raised to such heights and placed in its position with mathematical accuracy. Legend tells us that it was raised by means of an in-

TANJORE

Its Historic Temple And Palace

Gems Of South Indian Architecture

By
MOORTHY
VASAN

clined plane which commenced from a village at a distance of four miles from the temple. To commemorate this great event of building the plane, the village was named 'Sarapallam' (scaffold hollow) and even to-day it is known by that name.

Gem Of South Indian Architecture

Besides the great Pagoda, the courtyard contains several other temples of smaller dimension, of which the one dedicated to Sri Subrahmanya, by its exquisite decorative architecture, tries, as it were, to divide our admiration. In all South India there is nothing so fine as this temple and the beautiful carving is as clear and sharp as on the day it left the sculptor's hands. This great temple is the only temple in all South India that was built at one time and in one plan. Fergusson, the art critic, calls this as an exception to the general rule—'Dravidian temples are arranged as accident dictated it.' The temple, though beautiful, is not considered very sacred. It had to play its part in the upheaval of the times. In 1758 Lally made a vain attempt to capture it. Some years after, in 1771, the English successfully besieged and captured it. It was then turned into an arsenal and remained so for several years! When Raja Sarabhoji ascended the throne, he had it purified and consecrated.

Unique Library

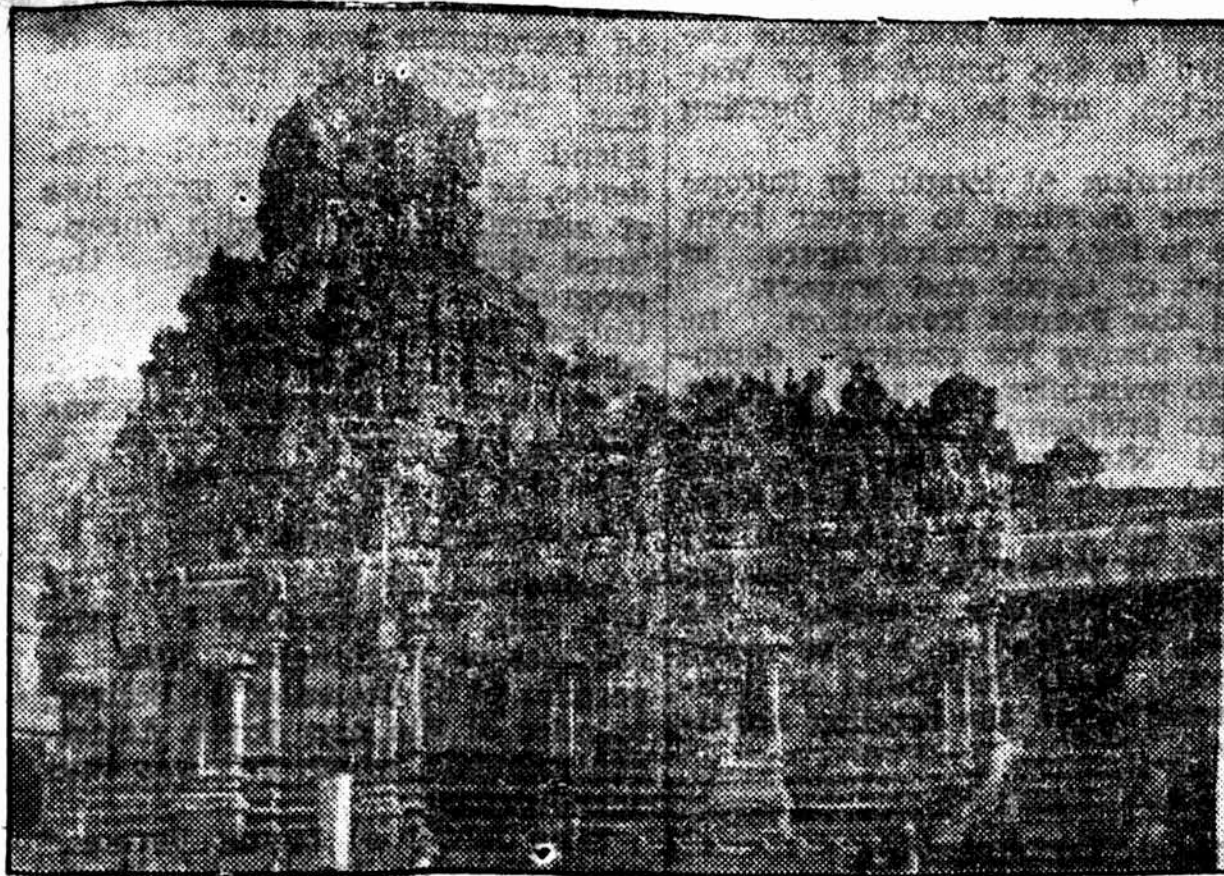
Raja Sarabhoji was a great scholar. He made an extensive

collection of books and his library in Tanjore is, perhaps, the largest and most valuable indigenous collection in all India. It is now known as Saraswathi Mahal and contains among its collection innumerable works written on palm leaves. They are well preserved in iron safes and the task of copying them is still going on.

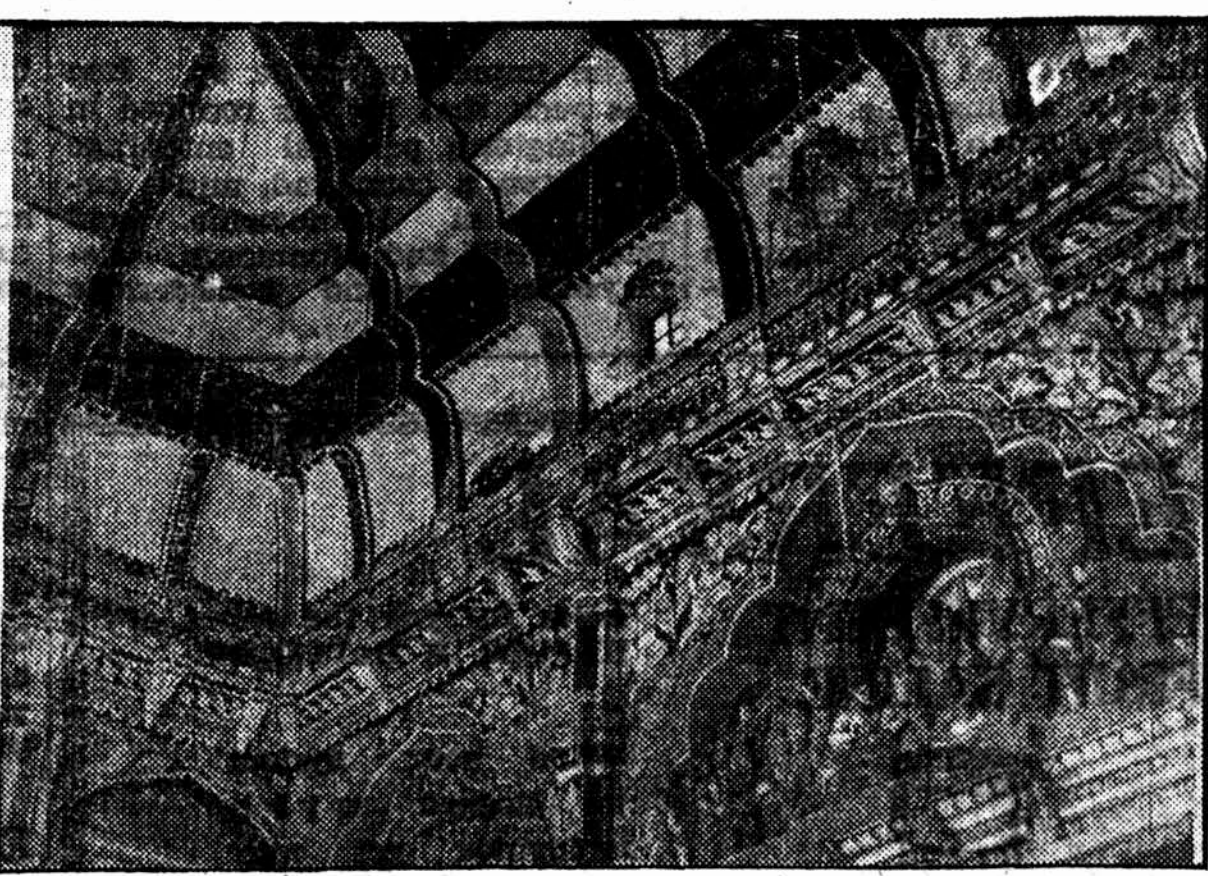
About the end of the eighteenth century Sarabhoji entered into a treaty with the East India Company by which he resigned the government of the country to the Company. He was succeeded by his son, Shivaji, the last of the Tanjore rulers. He died without male heirs and the titular dignity became extinct. The British Government made a liberal provision for the family of the Raja, some of whom are still occupying a portion of the palace.

The Palace

The palace is a huge and rambling assemblage of buildings. Neither beautiful nor well kept, still it claims an element of grandeur by its massiveness. The most noteworthy objects of the palace are the two durbar halls. Both are spacious and brightly painted. In one there is a large statue of Raja Sarabhoji in white marble. In the other there is the throne platform with the portraits of the Maratta rulers around. Behind the throne platform there is a painting of Shivaji, the last of the Tanjore kings. Both the halls present an elegant appearance with its murals and sculptures which impress the traveller by country first and then your home."



Sri Subrahmanya Temple.



Murals in the Darbar Hall of the Palace of the Nayaks.

POLISH WOMAN SOLDIER OF TWO WARS

A 40-year-old Polish woman soldier now living in England, who lost touch with her husband and family after joining her country's forces, was reunited with one of her missing sons a few weeks ago,

says the "News Chronicle."

She is Mme. Sophie Nowasielski. When she arrived in England from France a week ago all she knew of her husband was that he had last been seen fighting with the Polish Army in Flanders.

Her eldest son 17-year-old Bozydar, vanished among the masses of refugees. Her 14-year-old son Pohdan has not been heard of since Easter, when he wrote

from a Lithuanian internment camp.

She has been staying with her five-year-old son in Fulham; yesterday Bozydar, who arrived in England by another route, joined her.

A LIEUTENANT.

Mme. Nowasielski has, like other Polish women, held rank as a

lieutenant in the Polish Army. She has fought in two wars, against the Russians and Lithuanians and against the Germans and Russians.

She added: "It is just the story of all Polish women. Please, you must say that in your paper. We teach our children, 'Love your country first and then your home.'"

The Gentle Art Of Radio

Announcing

Multi-Patterned Scene

(BY 'LE FLANEUR')

Neither the war with its death and devastation that follow its swift course over whole continents nor the rumours of war has much changed the rhythm of life. Nothing, perhaps, can ever change it.

A touch on the dial on the short-wave metreband at certain lengths at certain hours still fills space with the unchanged familiar voices and, while stations jam each other indifferently, the same or almost the same images take shape in the calmness, the clarity and the cadences of the artist's or announcer's voice. Distant stations crowd in and out each other with the strange delirium and insistence that the ether accentuates. Voices clash and calm down, settle to definite, highly-controlled musical measure and the dead matter of the wireless set is charged with thousand ghosts of eloquence and articulation who dispute between themselves and grasp at the too brief or prolonged minutes of pouring themselves out in a world that they can neither see nor feel but which is as real, indeed more real, than the reality of their own existence.

The needle moves almost imperceptibly on the same metreband from one length to another and between the ghostly moaning, the ships' signals and sharp grating metallic sounds of the atmospherics the contrast between voice and voice, speech and speech, mood and mood, is tasted. It has the invariable, familiar flavour and the senses, ac-

customed, like the drug addict's, through at times and the contagion of their worked up passion, shattering and torrential, paralyzes the finger on the dial. The wail of "Allo, Allo" or its variation in every known and unknown human speech rises in the orderly calm of waves of music.

Art In A Crowd

Radio announcing has become to-day an art and a few of its practitioners have succeeded in winning praise and friendship of men and women whom they may not see or know but whom they give more than pleasure—something of themselves, of the rich human personality and the warmth of their human understanding.

Some of these men and women have risen from the ranks of the hired mercenaries and hacks who have to play the comedian or the clown or the mere robot of transcribing in carefully chosen

words the minds of others that express baseness and insipidity and vulgarity as certainly as do those of life's hucksters. Many of the men and women who earn their living by announcing are strictly forbidden to express themselves in any manner other than that dictated by their employers placed midway between the Reich Propaganda Ministry and the commercial racket that a Sherwood Anderson may satirize. Radio announcing must be a heart-breaking ordeal for men and women who are cursed with sensibility of the same order as that of the possessor of the human body or beauty who must live by its discreet dosed exhibition.

It must be perhaps the most tragic of professions known in a world that is too hardened in brutality and regimentation to care a damn for the distinct individual personality. It must be the most hopeless and one with terrible depths of degradation and despair in the world in which we are condemned to live. But it is this too evident hopelessness of the situation of their precarious profession perhaps that reveals the artist who has excelled himself or herself and succeeded in transcending the obstacles placed in the practice of their art—one of the greatest and noblest that is known to civilized man.

The Announcer

The profession is made up of all sorts and conditions of men from the human news tape machines

(Continued On Page 30)

Frenchman Who Fought In America's War Of Independence

By Alice L. Milligan in "The Irish Press"

The pathetic appeal to America of France before the recent surrender was likely enough inspired to some degree by the memory of the service rendered to the cause of American Independence by a band of young French republican enthusiasts and notably by Lafayette. Only nineteen when the Colonies revolted against England, he foresaw with prophetic instinct the birth of a New World, the resurrection of the Republican ideals of ancient Greece and Rome. No power could restrain him. In vain did even Benjamin Franklin (Envoy at the time to Paris) advise against the adventure. The French Government held up at Bordeaux the ship on which he had embarked, but on board it he reached a Spanish port and thence crossed the At-

lantic with eleven chosen comrades, escaping pursuit by British cruisers. They landed and Lafayette proceeded at once to Philadelphia, the seat of government.

The impression made by him was such that he was received in Washington's personal entourage and given a command, and before long at Brandywine and Barren Hill and Monmouth, displayed courage and considerable

military skill. As a wounded soldier of the American Army of Independence, he was sent as envoy to France to secure recognition and having succeeded in his mission, after a brief absence returned to the household of Washington, and to the fighting ranks.

Returning at length to Europe he was destined to appear from time to time as central figure in scenes of terror and tragedy.

In the French Revolution, he stood always for exalted democratic principles, yet as a member of an aristocratic family, he suffered. His wife's mother and young sister died on the scaffold. When the mob raged through the Palace of Versailles, he rallied the National Guard to protect the Queen and, leading her to the balcony, kissed her hand in reverence before the howling multitude.

Escape To America

He never bowed to Bonaparte as First Consul, nor acknowledged him as Emperor, but he resented the determination of the Allies to exile him as war prisoner and to put a king of the old regime in his place. After Waterloo, he had two American corvettes off Le Hayre to achieve his rescue and escape to the New World.

What an opening there was for him there!

But alas, his departure was delayed in collecting and bringing to the coast as many as possible of his great possessions, art treasures and war plunder. His way to the coast was barred and the

American project fell through.

Lafayette also secured protection for Queen Hortense, in gratitude, he said, for protection given to himself through the influence of her mother, "that unfortunate lady, Josephine Beauharnais."

Washington was dead when the foundation stone of the monument on Bunker's Hill was laid. Lafayette was invited to do it, and there was great speechifying.

Daniel Webster and Henry Clay were among the orators. The aged Frenchman was the object of their adulation. He had been the first President's protegee and friend. With his youthful confidence, he doubtless had given lots of advice, and now, with enraptured eloquence, he beheld the progress achieved by the new United States, and was acclaimed as the only surviving general of the army of liberation. He was offered the governorship of a State and a large property.

Colossus Of Liberty

Lafayette, on the occasion of this visit, was entrusted by the relatives of Washington with a portrait to be presented to Bolivar, founder of the new South American Republic, which gift was thus acknowledged.

"The family of Mount Vernon," wrote Bolivia's President, "have honoured me beyond my hopes, for Washington's portrait, presented by the hands of Lafayette, is the highest reward I could desire. Washington was the fearless defender of social reform and you are the citizen hero, Colossus of liberty who, with one hand assisted America and, with the other, the Old World."

Somewhat pompous language, but in the fashion of those times, and possibly the last phrase may have inspired the French idea of presenting the colossal Statue of Liberty enlightening the Nations, at the portals of the New World. "The Irish Press."

EFFERSAL

EFFERVESCENT
FRUIT SALINE



holds for you the secret of
HEALTH & HAPPINESS

When your system
is clogged with
impurities, get into
the EFFERSAL habit.
By purging your inside
of all dirt and poison,
it will keep you

FIT AND FRESH
ALL THE DAY LONG

Bengal Chemical
CALCUTTA: BOMBAY.

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

Ireland's Two Fifth Columns

Neutral Free State Has A Hard Time Of It In Countering Pro-Nazi As Well As Pro-British Propaganda

HISTORY plays some bitter jokes. After seven centuries of resistance to the British, the Irish people awoke last month to find themselves the unwilling possessors of the key to Britain's defence, writes Mr. Michael Sayers in "Friday" (New York). From the cold Norwegian North to the warm sands of Southern France, Germany's armoured legions massed for their final battle of Britain.

Cut off from the dairy-farms of Holland and Denmark, facing invasion and starvation Great Britain was dependent on Irish supplies to feed her and on Irish friendliness to safeguard her western outlets to the seas.

Ireland has an old saying: England's misfortune is Ireland's opportunity. Now mighty Britain was standing at Ireland's doorstep, cap in hand. But history's joke had a bitter twist. The Irish rebels who had coined the old saying had not foretold that England's misfortune would assume the shape of a vast rival imperialism, a master of organized oppression named Nazi Germany.

Eire's Dilemma

Caught between the hammer of Germany and the anvil of Britain Ireland looked to her defences last month. In Dublin a Nazi agent was arrested for spreading Nazi propaganda while a British movie was banned because it contained anti-Nazi propaganda. As stakes were being driven upright in Irish fields to prevent the landing of German planes, Premier De Valera cautioned that "You are not likely to be attacked from the sea except by Britain herself."

For harassed Ireland there are two fifth columns—the British and the German. And as fifth columns go, both are well entrenched. The British have been in a long time and the Germans got

a foothold on the Emerald isle almost a quarter of a century ago.

From 1916 to 1921, the Irish people kept up an almost incessant rebellion against British rule. Failing to quell it with the regular army, the British Government sent the Black-and-Tans into Ireland. The Black-and-Tans were so-called because they wore black shirts and tan breeches, a kind of fascist uniform.

But instead of being cowed by the Black-and-Tans, the Irish people grew desperate. Their mood became so dangerous, in fact, that the Irish business men and wealthy farmers cried off and signed an appeasement Treaty with Britain, which left the whole industrial North in British hands. So Ireland was split. The six rich industrial counties, called Ulster, were left to England, while the 26 southern counties, called Eire, became independent. Many Irish nationalists repudiated this agreement. The present Premier of Eire, Eamon De Valera, was among those who declared civil war on the Treaty-makers.



Lord Craigavon virtual dictator of Ulster; Premier Eamon De Valera.

De Valera's side lost the civil war. A new Irish state was set up under British guidance, misnamed the "Irish Free State".

loping world war between Germany and the British Empire.

Thereafter Nazism spread through Ireland along familiar lines. As in Austria and Czechoslovakia, the Nazis found real national grievances which they could exploit, and certain traitorous and reactionary elements within the nation which they could enlist.

Birth Of I. R. A.

In 1933 the first Fascist Party was organized in Ireland under the leadership of General O'Duffy, a distinguished former Dublin police-chief, and friend of the conservative Cosgrave. At first O'Duffy modelled his propaganda on that of Mussolini's Fascism. But later, as Rome and Berlin joined forces, he went to school with Dr. Goebbels of Berlin. O'Duffy suddenly discovered a "Jewish problem". In Ireland money flowed in from strange sources—from Germany, from Anglo-Irish business men, from the United States—to finance his Blue Shirt storm troopers and his numerous publications devoted to what O'Duffy called "the Christian ideal" of the Totalitarian State and anti-Semitism. When Franco started the war in Spain, O'Duffy organized an Irish fascist brigade to fight against "Spanish Jewish Bolshevism."

Another source of Irish fascism had its origin, oddly enough, in the United States of America. In this country, recent years has seen the rise of an anti-Semitic and fascist-minded movement headed by an American Catholic priest, Father Charles E. Coughlin. This movement has taken hold of a certain section of Irish-Americans, whose ties with their relatives in the home country are close. Irishmen, influenced by the American Coughlinite propaganda, have been advocating "Franco's way" as the solution for Ireland's woes. To-day these elements in Ireland also advocate "Mussolini's and Hitler's way."

Thus, directly and indirectly through native Irish fascism, Germany plays an active role in modern Irish affairs. But it would be a serious error to give

(Continued on Page 28)



"Freedom or death" is the slogan of this island nation. It has 400 pilots and 15,000 troops ready to fight invasion.

Conservative William Cosgrave was its President. This new regime did what was expected of it—encouraged domestic industries and paid taxes to Britain. It built factories in Ireland with British loans, hired labour off the farms to work in them, and conceived an ambitious project to apply them with cheap electric power. This project came to be known as the "Shannon Scheme" because the plan was to utilize the water-power of the Shannon River by means of a huge hydro-electric dam.

A German firm, Siemens-Schuckert, was awarded the contract.

A colony of German engineers and technicians was established on the river shores in the West of Ireland. Hitler found his nationals there when he came to power in Germany. Soon there was a colony of Nazis in Ireland. The famous "Shannon Scheme" of the pro-British Cosgrave government thus had the extraordinary result of bringing ancient Holy Ireland directly within the orbit of the new and definitely Unholy Rome-Berlin Axis. From then on, Ireland's struggle for national freedom was no longer a fight between herself and Britain alone. It had become part of the deve-



Members of the illegal Irish Republican Army are like those from the ranks of young country lads, shown above.

OUR SHORT STORY

By B. N. TRIKHA

A Daughter Of Mountains

A COLD, damp wind was blowing from the riverside, waiting over the garden the melancholy melody of the rustling of the boughs close by. From time to time the gusts of wind beat mercilessly against the half covered bodies of the beggars who had taken shelter for the night in this outskirts of the city. Shivering into heaps there were seven of them, four men, two women and a baby.

'Ah, the devil' cursed one of them spitting on the ground. 'He gives me no bread the whole day and now sends this wicked wind to sting me.'

'The same is with me exclaimed the second plaintively. 'You have been luckier, Brother' said a hoarse voice tremblingly. 'It is the third day since I got a loaf and then he began to mutter monotonously, 'My God, My Lord, send me a loaf.....send me a loaf oh, God I am hungry, my stomach aches.....my throat is parched.....I will die.'

'The fool' the beggar with the plaintive voice laughed dryly. 'He begs and prays for God as if God has no other work then to send loves to us. The fool to think he will die.....Beggars do not die so soon' and then he continued leisurely, 'To-day I met a

woman in the street, a fat woman—she was, round and untidy. When I asked for alms, she grinned, why don't you work and when I told her that we have no work she laughed, 'The earth is big and rich: you have hands; a man can find work any where. She laughed and moved on.

Silence followed, grim silence. Towards the riverside the clouds began to rise like blue smoke and fire. It seemed as though the whole garden would instantly burst into flames. Towards the city the tramways rambled, the shoes of the horses rattled and the automobiles sounded their hoarse horns. Just then the baby began to cry. The mother's caresses and pappings were of little avail. In vain did she also hug him softly, warmly and furiously. Exasperated she slapped the baby who uttered a long cry and was silent. The helpless woman wept quietly.

An hour passed and the baby began to cry again. The mother forced her empty breast on his mouth but the child would not suck blood. Not knowing what to do she let the baby alone to pour out his soul.

'The earth is big and rich' mur-

mured the beggar with the plaintive voice, 'man has spent so much labour on it and yet some must die of hunger.' And then he said aloud, 'Choke him to death. It will shorten his agony.' The woman shuddered. The baby roared, 'Choke him' the beggar repeated angrily, 'he cannot live till morning and nobody will give him food this hour'

The woman trembled but understood. A few silent tears flowed from her eyes and were absorbed in the wrinkles of her cheeks. A frightful moral struggle went on between the intolerable terror of the innocent's death and the desperate desire to save his soul. If only she had subdued her modesty in the evening to the lust of that unkempt, unshaven man wearing an open rough shirt, grey with dirt, he would have given her some money and her child would have been saved. How viciously his little eyes had looked at her while skin through numerous patches and holes of her wornout garment. The man had seemed to him a rogue then, but now he seemed a guardian angel.....But it was too late now—too late.

She gave out a mighty sob and then pulled herself together. She placed the crying baby on the ground and put her fingers on his throat. Her heart beat hurriedly. Drops of sweat appeared on her brow; her hands became moist and cold, her damp and icy garment stuck to her body and hindered her movements. But by a superhuman effort of the will she kept her fingers from trembling. She saw nothing around her; the choking sobs of the baby seemed to reach her through a fog and it was in fog also that she stiffened herself to the desperate effort till she fell unconscious.

Two weeks later the woman was presented before the court charged with murder. She was tried quickly as is the custom with defenceless under-trials. She was calm but remained serious and thoughtful. Her contempt for the judge and the police was so great that she did not try to emphasise it by useless pretences. She was just tranquil enough to protect her soul from the gaze of spectators. Some questions she refused to answer, some she answered simply, briefly, precisely, as

(Continued On Page 24)

Free! Free!!

The interesting book Vaidya Vidya useful alike both to men & women, so, gratis & post free.

Madan Manjari Pharmacy
Jamnagar (Kathliwar).



Whiten

Your Skin Secretly and Quickly with Stillman's Bleach Cream. Enjoy a youthful complexion—many shades lighter—your own desire—the envy of all—that confident feeling of being beautiful, attractive, and charming. This soft, luxurious complexion comes quickly and easily to those who use Stillman's Bleach Cream. It's germicidal, too.



Sole Agents:—
Messrs. MARTIN & HARRIS LTD.,
Calcutta and Branches.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

'I HEAR AMERICA SINGING'

By WALT WHITMAN

(COPYRIGHT, DOUBLEDAY, DORRAN CO.)

'I hear America singing, the varied carols I hear.

Each singing what belongs to him or her and to none else.

Singing with open mouths their strong melodious songs."

America's transformation from a land of barbarism to a nation of 150 million citizens of civilized communities was not accidental. It was inevitable. Given certain purposes, whether with one man or a million, you get certain results. Laws of life are as inexorable as laws of mathematics.

It was of America and the earth that Walt Whitman wrote as he rambled his way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, learning about life from all men, and teaching all men about life from himself.

Christopher Morley's discussion of this poet in a new edition of Whitman's poetry, published by the above copyright holders, is charming and human. Mr. Morley's presentation of Whitman's influence, man by man, makes his introduction unusually penetrating.

But let us hear Whitman speak of America for himself:

Walt Whitman lived from 1819 to 1892, a romantic, adventurous, curious sort of man. Spectacular in appearance, he was a world unto himself.

Sensible of events around him, Whitman was a practical man. He became a nurse in the Civil War, doing what he could to ameliorate the suffering around him.

But he was likewise sensible of the possible course of future events for America with her new and childlike faith in the value of individual human life. In this respect he was a prophet, a visionary, but he also exhorted the future children of America to have the courage to maintain this childlike faith in the value of individual human life.

It seems that we are now in the situation which Whitman visualized when he wrote, "I have charged myself.... for a battle-call, rousing the arms if need be, years, centuries hence."

"Come, I will make the continent indissoluble,
I will make the most splendid race the sun ever shone upon,
I will make divine magnetic lands,
With the love of comrades.
With the life-long love of comrades,

I will plant companionship thick as trees along the rivers of America, and along the shores of the great lakes, and all over the prairies,

I will make inseparable cities with their arms about each other's necks,
By the love of comrades,

By the manly love of comrades.
For you these from me, O Democracy, to serve you, ma femme!
For you, for you I am trilling these songs."

The days of Whitman's life were troubled days, with state arrayed against state in Civil War, with friend against friend, with brother against brother. Warfare in the nation brought heartache and poverty, death and hatred that even now, almost eighty years later, are seen the scars left by that war.

But prophets and poets saw the future of this nation, even in that time of internal bloodshed. In this vein of encouragement for the Destiny of Democracy, Whitman wrote:

"Long, too long, America,
Travelling roads all even and peaceful you learned from joys and prosperity only,

But now, ah now, to learn from crises of anguish, advancing, grappling with direct fate and recoiling not,

And now to conceive and show to the world what your children en masse really are.

(For who except myself has yet conceived what your children en masse really are?)"

Doubtless he would write again these same words of power if in his life were included the questions of American Destiny in 1940.

Among the purposes of those early citizens who laid the foundations of America, the spiritual foundation along with the physical, was one that we memorized in first grade school work; Freedom to Worship God. Of the importance of that purpose we have full evidence.

Of religion in its universal concept, Whitman wrote in starting from Paumanok:

"Each is not for its own sake,
I say the whole earth and all the stars in the sky are religion's sake.

I say no man has ever yet been half devout enough.

(Continued On Page 24)

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Wadifalia, SURAT.

HYDROCELE
SPECIALIST.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

GANDHISM

THE TRUTH ABOUT GANDHI:

By M. D. Japheth; published by the author; pages 87, price Re. 1-8.

This is a readable little book seeking to explain the basic principles of Gandhism, namely, Truth and Non-violence. It contains many quotations from Gandhiji's writings on Truth and Non-violence. And in commenting on them the author rightly adds that mere lip-service to these ideals on the part of the reader is not enough but that what we need most is sincere action. If that is forthcoming from Gandhiji's numerous admirers, "a triumphant Gandhi and a liberated India will not be merely political events; they will be a moral revolution."

URDU PERIODICALS

ISMAT (Delhi)—The annual issue opens with congratulatory messages from Sir Abdul Qadir, Pandit Brijmohan Datatraya Kaifi, Sajjad Haidar Yaldarem, Lala Tilok Chand Mahrum and others. Captain Nasiruddin Ahmad discusses, in an exhaustive article, the possibility of an aerial attack on India and explains the measures adopted for protecting the people in that eventuality. Shahr Bano discusses the question of awarding corporal punishment to children, and opines that this sort of punishment always has an adverse effect on children. Shamima Khatun describes the various ways of preparing jellies and marmalades at home. "Mir Muta-zad Ali" is a very readable humorous article written by Mirza Fashatullah Baig Dehlavi. There are several other interesting articles, including a number of poems written by well-known poets, in this special number, which are sure to be appreciated by men and women alike. With this issue the magazine enters upon the 33rd year of its career. In this connection it may be mentioned that this magazine was started 32 years ago by the late Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi for providing a forum for fighting out women's battles, a purpose which is being ably fulfilled by Raziq-ul-Khairi, the eldest son of the Maulana. This number is profusely illustrated and is priced at 8 annas.

MAARIF (Azamgarh)—The August issue opens with an article by Shah Mouluddin Ahmad Nadvi dealing with the principles laid down by eminent scholars of Islam for the study of the Quran. The article about Maulana Katibi of Nishapur is continued. Maulavi Matlub-ur-Rahman writes the life-sketch of a few Ulemas of Nigam who have made a name in the history of Indian Muslims. Notes, reviews and excerpts are regularly maintained.

SCIENCE (Delhi)—The issue for the second quarter of the year is replete with interesting and informative articles. The article headed "Nafsiyat-e-Aseb" (the psychology of obsession) by Muta-zid Wali-ur-Rahman is continued. Mr. Tara Chand of Jhang exhaustively explains, in a lengthy dissertation, the human machine in a style which is as simple as it is refreshing. It is worthy of a

ABORTION: RIGHT OR WRONG?

by Dorothy Thurtle, T. Werner Laurie Ltd., London. Pp.81. Sh.3/6 net.

The author was a member of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Abortion, and author of the Minority Report to the Ministry of Health and the Home Office, which had jointly appointed this Committee in 1937 "To enquire into the prevalence of abortion, and the law relating thereto, and to consider what steps can be taken by more effective enforcement of the law or otherwise, to secure the reduction of maternal mortality and morbidity arising from this cause."

The book starts by giving some elementary notions of anatomy and physiology, with a diagram of the female generative organs, to enable readers to understand why attempts at abortion may be dangerous between the third and the seventh months of pregnancy.

The Committee considered three classes of abortion, (1) Therapeutic abortion, induced in good faith by a medical practitioner to save the life of the patient, (2) Spontaneous abortion, about the causes of which very little is known, and (3) Criminal abortion, induced by the woman herself or any other qualified or unqualified person, when there is no 'lawful' justification for it.

The Committee had to recognize that it is impossible to say how many abortions are truly spontaneous, since even doctors may be misled on this point. The Majority report of the Committee states that "spontaneous abortions still constitute a majority of the total number of abortions that occur" but the author says that "this opinion, however, is treated with great reserve by workers among married women" who know better.

As regards therapeutic abortions, the recent Bourne case, it seems to be permissible now to induce an abortion, not only to preserve the life of the woman, but even her health, since "life depends on health" as Mr. Justice Macnaghten put it. But the author emphasizes the point that even where such operations are plainly indicated as necessary, facilities for them are not available to women who cannot afford to pay for them.

For criminal abortion, which is often attempted by the woman herself or a professional non-medical abortionist, the two most popular methods are (1) the insertion of some instrument or foreign body into the womb, or (2) poisonous drugs. Another method is by violent physical exercise or feats like jumping downstairs or shifting heavy furniture.

There are plenty of medical practitioners available to procure even illegal abortion on women who can pay for it and this has now been made easier by the

careful perusal, for one can learn a great deal from it. Dr. Raziuddin discusses some of the recent theories about the evolution of the world. Mahshar Abidi of the Osmania University deals with some animals which live on fleas. Syed Asrar Husain Tirmizi throws light on the terrible earthquake in Turkey which was responsible for a huge loss of life and property.

Bourne case. But doctors are much stricter in the case of poor women, denying that there is any justification for abortion even when the woman's health is definitely in danger. The Family Planning Association mentions the case of an epileptic woman aged 30, who had had five pregnancies, including one still-born child and one epileptic child who died. "During one fit, she fell on one of the children and injured it." Even then, abortion was refused.

The book contains a chapter on Contraception, which is advocated by the author on the ground, among others, that it greatly reduces the number of abortions. She protests against the idea that the knowledge of contraceptive methods is universal, as some people infer from the decline in the birth-rate. It is found on inquiry that proper methods are not known. Out of 264 cases in which some methods had been used, only 45 knew the correct methods, and the others resorted to Coitus interruptus, complete continence or partial continence (depending on the so-called "safe period") and so on. The author complains that the State does not provide facilities for the poor to acquire knowledge of the proper methods. Lord Horder stated in 1934 that the "majority of medical men and women will begin practice with no instruction in contraceptive methods". The correct methods are now so certain that the rate of unaccountable failures, i.e., failures not due to negligence, is only about one per cent.

Some people argue that with a declining birthrate, it would be dangerous to spread the knowledge of birth-control methods, but the author protests that the "policy of refusing knowledge to overburdened mothers to enable them to limit their families is a policy of cowardice and despair", and further that children born in these conditions and consequently ill-fed and badly nursed are hardly an asset to the country. She suggests other means for encouraging the growth of population if necessary, such as not dismissing women from service when they marry, and showing greater tolerance for unmarried mothers and their children. She quotes the example of Germany which is encouraging unmarried women to increase the population by promising a bonus for each child and to look after it till it becomes of working age.

As for the risk to health in the cases of abortions properly performed, she quotes Russian statistics which prove that the rate of mortality is extremely low, about 10 for 100,000 abortions. The allegations as regards bad effects on the health do not seem to be true, as the author has discussed this matter with individuals who have stayed in Russia and had such operations performed on themselves.

There is no sense in the contention that if abortion is legalized, many more women would resort to it, since nobody welcomes an operation if it can possibly be avoided, and contraceptive knowledge does provide a much better alternative.

The author advocates the legalization of abortion in cases of (1) rape, even when it is alleged that the girl in the case seduced

TWENTIETH CENTURY

The Special War Number of "Twentieth Century" seems to be also a Sapru number. Two of the articles in it are written by Saprus. Sir Tej Bahadur does a short one entitled "At this Hour" His point of view is summed up in a para which runs as follows:

"No Indian who sets store by freedom and democracy can, on serious reflection, rejoice in the prospect of the success of either. We may have our grievances against England. We may blame England for having so far withheld from us the position and the power and the freedom of the self-governing units of the Commonwealth. But that, to my mind, cannot justify at this juncture an attitude of hostility to England or even an attitude of passive indifference. For, when all is said and done, the fact remains that England is the one country in the world which is battling against the forces of tyranny, violence and force."

The younger Sapru writes on the issue at stake. It is also reflected in one single para which runs: "In fighting against Nazi and Fascist aggression, England is fighting a battle, not only for the preservation of her own possessions, but for the preservation of those ideals which underlie Christian civilisation. How then can an India yearning to be free, deny to her British friends, her moral sympathy in this struggle against the forces of Nazi aggression?"

Well, if two Saprus didn't think alike, who else could in the 20th Century.

the man and should be made to bear the consequences, (2) incest, which is likely to give defective children, (3) any pregnancy after the fourth, even if all the children are not living, on the ground that a woman may then be considered to have done her duty towards society, and (4) bad mental or physical heredity, tending to perpetuate idiocy or disease.

A short chapter gives a brief summary of the law in other countries. Finally, the author makes some constructive proposals of a general nature, such as anti-natal treatment, the principal difficulty in which is that if a pregnancy is unwelcome, a woman tries first of all to get rid of it and only if she does not succeed, she goes to a clinic for anti-natal consultation. If these clinics gave contraceptive advice to all who want it, this difficulty would disappear. Therapeutic abortion, too, should be within the reach of the poor, as well as a pregnancy diagnosis, because women very often take drugs to get rid of suspected pregnancies when they do not exist in reality.

★ When Writing To ★

Advertisers

Please Mention This Paper

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—
Minimum Re. 1

CHRYTA CHRYTA ADVERTISE-

MENTS are inserted in these

Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY

is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. "The Bombay Chronicle" must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-

WRITTEN Adlets will ensure cor-

rect insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to office.

42 SITUATIONS VACANT

How to earn 500/- monthly? Scheme 2/8. No reply without remittance. K. Chand, King's Circle, Bombay. (13662)

174 BOOKS

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4. Ful-Galiwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay.

191 MEDICAL ADLETS

Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis treated radically. External application reduces size and pain at once. No operation. Many sufferers benefited. Rs. 2. Kaviraj Shastri, Kanchrapara, Bengal. (13233)

Will any one of the numerous readers be good enough to send his suggestions to me regarding the treatment without operation of an enlarged prostate, which is not very large nor very hard, and also of the treatment for the peripheral neuritis. Rai Bahadur Tej Ram, Retired Executive Engineer, Sanda Road, Lahore. (12656)

End Grey Hair "I is" Herbal Hair Oil (Scented) prepared from an ancient Egyptian Formula turns grey hair black from the roots permanently. Rs. 1/12. Stockists—Kanchrapara Company and all branches in Bombay. (13622)

FRANCO-JAPANESE PACT IN INDO-CHINA

Gross Violation Of International Agreement;
But China Not Perturbed At Extension
Of Battle Front

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27. "We wish to have the 'status quo' preserved and abolition of such is definitely opposed by us," said a prominent member of the Chinese Consulate at Calcutta in the course of an interview to the 'United Press' on the latest developments in Indo-China affairs. He added: "This recent so-called agreement between French Indo-China and Japan regarding the admission of Japanese troops is definitely a violation of international friendship in the first place. Besides, it is definitely promiscuous that the French Government were not allowing the passage of Japanese troops."

"The position of the Chinese Government is very simple. We will resist every move by the Japanese attacking China from Indo-China. In case of necessity, we will build up defence work within the territory of Indo-China just for self-defence. So far as China is concerned, there is no alarm by this new expansion of battle fronts. Even though Japan succeeds in getting the whole of Indo-China, it is only an expansion of 100 or 200 miles of battle front. The more the battle front is extended, the more difficult will it be for the Japanese operations. Our policy is to wear them down just to make them exhausted. If they want to attack us, they can attack us from anywhere from North China to South China."

The point is this, that the Japanese are not able to carry on a large and extensive operation as, after three years of fighting,

they have already been exhausted. They have tried almost nine times to enter North China, but every time they failed with loss of lives and materials.

"So far as the defence of China is concerned, we are fully confident that this will not affect us in any way. As a matter of fact, it only means that Japanese troops are more widely scattered. We are confident that we will win this war. Our strength has been increasing day by day. We have more than 200,000 troops along the border of Indo-China and our defence work has been completed. We have sufficient time to meet this emergency. General Chiang Kai-Shek, when the Japanese occupied Hainan, already pointed out that this move was a direct threat for French Indo-China, Java as well as Singapore."—United Press.

HYDERABAD MUSLIMS' HERITAGE

Jinnah's Appeal For Unity

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 27. "Muslim India is at the threshold of a momentous political advancement and changes. I have no doubt that the Mussalmans of Hyderabad will play their full part, worthy of their great history and heritage as they occupy an unique position in Southern India. I appeal to you to stand united and organise yours. If and take your right place in the future new order of things which is bound to come."

This message was sent by Mr. M. A. Jinnah to the Majlis-Ittihad ul Muslimin (State Muslim organisation), the B. Ward of which held its annual session to-day.

Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, President of the Majlis pleaded for support to Britain in the prosecution of the war. He hoped that in framing India's constitution, Hyderabad's right would not be overlooked. He said that when Britain gave India right of self-determination, all Ceded Districts should be returned to Hyderabad and at least Berar should be abolished. These were not demands, he said, but they were rights of Hyderabad.—A. P.

HOPEFUL OF CEYLON-INDIA TALKS

MADRAS, Sept. 27. Mr. A. Vital Pal, who had been the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon and Mrs. Pal arrived in Madras this afternoon by Tata's plane from Colombo.

Interviewed on his arrival by the Associated Press Mr. Pal stated that when he left Ceylon, all sections of the population, both Indians and other communities, were full of hope that the forthcoming conference between the Ministers of Ceylon and representatives of the Government of India which is being convened at Delhi at the request of Ceylon will help to solve all the difficulties and pave the way for securing lasting maintenance of traditional relations.—A. P.

BIHAR GOVERNOR VISITS JAMSHEDPUR FACTORIES.

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 26. H. E. Sir Thomas Stewart, Governor of Bihar, and Lady Stewart, accompanied by Mr. J. Ghandy, General Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., visited the Jamshedpur Engineering and Machine Manufacturing Company, East Indian Railway workshops,

On The Air

SUNDAY, SEPT 29.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
5 p.m. Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-10 Kumar Gandharv. 5-30 Ashiq Husain. 5-45 Vilayat Khan. 6-25 Hanuman Prasad. 6-45 Jawab Meen. 6-55 Sitar recital. 7-5 Ghasleen. 7-45 For Villagers only. 8-30 Nasir Khan. 8-45 Duets. 9-15 has happened or Sarod recital. 10-5 Kumar Gandharv. 10-20 Zohra Jan of Ambala. 10-30 Do Thumrian. 10-50 Ashiq Husain.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
5 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi I. 7-45 Khayal to Geet. 8-30 to 9-30 As in Delhi I. 9-30 Sarod recital. 9-40 Geet. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi I. 10-5 A Military Band programme. 10-30 Concerto in D Major.

Bombay I & II Programmes

(244 metres (1,231 kc/s))
7-30 News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 Picked from the Popular. 8-30 A. R. P. Talk (Eng.). 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-News. 10-30 Gulshan Sufi. 10-42 Kerkar and Kharadkar: Sarangi and Sitar duet. 10-50 P. G. Solankar. 11 Melodies from the Movies. 11-10 Ram Nathkar: Jaltarang solo. 11-20 Chanchalkumari. 11-40 The A I R Trio. 11-50 Tunes alike. 11-57 Faiyaz Khan of Baroda. 12-57 News in News in Hindustani. 1 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 1-10 Recitation from Hindustani Poems. 1-20 Gulshan Sufi. 1-30 News in Eng. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Master Ratnakant. 5-15 The A I R Quartet. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 A Musical Mixture. 5-45 Gulshan Sufi. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Talk of the town. 6-15 Saraswati Bai Faterpekar. 6-40 A Favourite Tune. 6-50 Gujarati Garbar. 7 Allah Rakha. 7-15 Instrumental duets on Violin and Flute. 7-25 Chanchalkumari. 7-40 Viththal Khabadi. 7-50 Thumri-Tilang. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-40 News in Gujarati. 8-55 Sitar solo. 9-30 The Fortnight in Sport. 9-45 Musical feature. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-50 An introduction. 10 Kathleen Shaw: Contralto. 10-10 Boston Symphony Orchestra.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Ghazals. 7-40 Orchestral music. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay I. 8-40 Akkalkotkar. 8-50 E. R. Ali. 9 to 10 As in Bombay I. 31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay I. 12-57 Indian music. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay I. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay I.

61.84 metres (4,880 kc/s)
5 to 5-25 As in Bombay I. 5-25 Vyasa. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay I. 6 Gat Tora on Tabla. 6-10 to 7-55 As in Bombay I. 7-55 Saraswati Bai Faterpekar. 8-25 to 8-45 As in Bombay I. 8-45 The importance of being earnest. 9-30 Faiyaz Khan.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
5 p.m. P. atap-Rudra. 5-50 Listening tunes. 6-4 Church Service. 7-20 Shaila Devi. 7-50 P. atap Tattva. 8 Jaanendra Prasad Goswami. 8-30 Hindi Bhajan. 9 Background to the news. 10 Studio concert.

FAYAZ KHAN'S ALAPS ON RADIO

Aftab-i-Musiqui Fayaz Khan, well-known State musician of Baroda, will give fans of Indian classical music a rare opportunity to-day (Sunday) when he will have two spells of one hour each on the A I R from Bombay. In the morning, he will be heard from 11.57 while at night from 9.30 onwards on 61.48 metres only. His programme will include not only 'Khayals' but also 'Alaps' a form of music fast on the wane to-day.

Wilde's 'Importance' On Air

Oscar Wilde's brilliant comedy 'The Importance of being Earnest' is being prepared for a broadcast. Recently war time Londoners flocked to see this play and enjoyed it as much as ever. So, taking the cue from its war time popularity, the Bombay Station will present its listeners with a special radio adaptation, timed to last for three quarters of an hour. A novel feature of the broadcast will be a five minute interval when listeners will have time to refresh themselves before returning to hear one of the funniest plays ever written in English. The performance has been fixed for 8-45 p.m. to-day (Sunday) on 61.48 metres. Following repeated requests, such full length English plays will be radio adapted and broadcast from month to month.

Indian Steel and Wire Products and the Tinplate Company of India this morning.—A. P.

MADRAS, Sept. 28. The Hon'ble. Mr. Justice P. Venkataramanarao Naidu, a Judge of the Madras High Court, has accepted the Chancellor's invitation to deliver the Convocation Address of the Andhra University on December 7.—A. P.

Auction Sales

BUNGALOW NO. 39-F, 35-G, AND 1-G IN MODEL TOWN (LAHORE).

The above double storeyed buildings centrally situated near Club Building and Mall with land 2 kanals, 4 kanals and 6 kanals respectively will be auctioned in the Club premises Model Town on 6th October, 1940, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Minimum reserve price of these is Rs. 9,000; 11,000 and 15,000 respectively. One-fourth price will be payable at spot. Balance within a week. Sale subject to approval. Purchasers will have to become members of the Society by paying Rs. 100/-. Other conditions will be announced at the time of auction. (3183)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Send birth-date, time with Postal Order for Rs. 1-1-0 for complete Life Reading date to date. S. B. Wazkar, 12, Anantwadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (13617)

MISCELLANEOUS

Celluloid-card Printers Saifee Art Printing Works, 316 Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay. Phone: 24862. (13701)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Zenith Motor—"Training"???—"School"! "Government"—!!! Registered—!! new car!!!—??? Hundreds taught—Rapidly and—Successfully??? (???Ladies—taught by—lady-teacher???) Box 13699, "Bombay Chronicle."

"All Material Support And Aid To Britain In Supplies"

S. Welles Reaffirms American Policy: Condemns Japan's Assault On Fr. Indo-China

U. S. PREPARING FOR ALL EVENTUALITIES

CLEVELAND (OHIO), Sept. 28. The intention of the United States to render all material support and assistance to Britain in supplies, was reaffirmed by Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, in a speech to the Foreign Affairs Council to-day.

Mr. Sumner Welles declared that there was no problem in the Far East, which could not be peacefully solved through negotiation, but the United States Government was preparing for any eventualities.

ALL MATERIAL SUPPORT.

The speech is considered especially significant in view of the new Axis Pact with Japan. After praising the heroism of the British people, Mr. Welles said: "It is the policy of your Government as approved by the Congress and, I believe, by an overwhelming majority of the American people, to render all material support and assistance, through furnishing supplies and munitions to the British Government, and the Governments of the British Dominions, in what we hope will be their successful defence against aggression".

Mr. Sumner Welles condemned Japan's assault on French Indo-China, as "threatening the integrity of the French Colony", contrary to the promises of the Japanese Government.

SOLVING FAR EAST PROBLEM.

Mr. Sumner Welles added that Japan, in creating its "New Order in Asia", had made it very clear that it intends that it alone shall

decide to what extent the historic interests of the United States, and the Treaty rights of American citizens in the Far East, were to be observed. Many hundreds of incidents had occurred in which United States' rights had been violated, but there was no problem presented which could not be peacefully solved through negotiation, provided there existed a sincere desire on the part of all concerned to find an equitable and fair solution, which would give just recognition to the rights and real needs of all concerned.

PREPARE FOR ALL EVENTUALITIES.

Nevertheless the United States must continue to prepare for all eventualities, and "to arm with all haste and vigour to guard our new world from threatened danger". Mr. Welles added that one bright picture in international relations in recent years, was the development of close relations between the American republics. —Reuter.

R. A. F.'S ATTACKS ON GERMANY

Week's Resume: 112 Raids In Week; 3 Nazi Planes Shot Down

LONDON, Sept. 28. Every-day as well as night the R.A.F. has carried out raids on Germany or occupied territories during the week-ended September 28, according to a review compiled by authoritative British quarters. Among the outstanding objectives bombed in this continuous hammering were the Kiel Canal where the enemy warship "Scharnhorst" was damaged by near misses and two other ships received direct hits, the Tempelhof airport in Berlin, the Lauta Aluminium Works, 100 miles south-west of Berlin, Siemens and Paske Electrical Equipment factories, whose production is chiefly for the armed forces, Funkenheerd electric power station near Frankfurt-on-Order, more than 300 miles from Germany's western frontier, the Friedrichsfelde electric power transformer and switching station which supplies much of Berlin's industrial current, west and Klingenberg and Wilmersdorf power stations, and Dortmund-ems Canal aqueduct.

Altogether 58 raids were carried out against ports and coastal defences, five against canals, 25 against railway junctions and goodsyards, against factories, 9 against aerodromes and sea-plane bases and 7 against public utility establishments.

In all the raids only nine British aircraft were lost, and at least three German planes are de-

FRENCH PLANES IN SYRIA

Italy Demands Them To Be Flown To Dodecanese

CAIRO, Sept. 28. According to sources in close touch with Syria, Italy has demanded all French aeroplanes, which are believed to number several hundreds, to be flown to the Dodecanese and there grounded for the duration. —Reuter.

MALTA RAIDED

Two Planes Shot Down

MALTA, Sept. 28. It is officially announced that a formation of enemy bombers and fighters flew over Malta and dropped bombs on Friday afternoon. As far as is known, an enemy bomber and one fighter were probably shot down. There was some damage to Government property, but no civilian casualties or damage to civilian property has hitherto been reported. —Reuter.

Bengal Contributes 40 Lakhs

DARJEELING, Sept. 28. It is officially announced that contributions to the Bengal War Purposes Fund now exceed Rs. 40 lakhs, of which more than Rs. 30 lakhs have been sent to funds and purposes for which they were given. —A. P.

finitely known to have been shot down.

Altogether 112 raids were carried out on military objectives, only nine British raiders were lost and at least three German planes shot down. —Reuter.

"In Toboggan Of Hell" Bent For War

WILL U. S. BE EMBROILED IN EUROPEAN CONFLICT—BEFORE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION?

NEW YORK, SEPT. 28. "THE MASS BELIEF HERE TO-NIGHT IS THAT THE UNITED STATES IS IN A TOBOGGAN OF HELL BENT FOR WAR, AND THAT THE CRISIS OF WAR OR PEACE WILL EXPLODE IN THE NATION'S FACE BEFORE THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS". THUS WRITES THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK "DAILY NEWS"

POTENCY OF AIR ARMADA

President Roosevelt, who before speaking gave the signal for sending the armada of army and navy squadrons to the air, said that newspapers and the radio told Americans: "Day after day how increasingly important aircraft has become both as a weapon in the hands of aggressors and those who fight for their continued national existence". These reports, he added, easily explained why the squadrons overhead were giving a prelude to to-day's ceremonies.

Fifty thousand Americans were licensed as fliers and the number was growing by almost 2,000 monthly. They are not all military pilots, but they are as ready to become military pilots as were the farmers of Washington's day to become Riflemen of the line.

The airport, which is the largest of its kind in the world, is expected to be completed by December 17.

The President's speech was broadcast throughout the United States. —Reuter.

ROOSEVELT STILL HARPS ON 'PEACE'!

Greater The Number Of Planes, Less Likelihood Of Attack. He Fancies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. Speaking at the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone of Washington's new thirteen million dollar airport, while hundreds of aircraft hummed overhead, President Roosevelt declared: "The roar about us of American airplane engines in hundreds of American planes is symbolic of our determination to build up a defence on sea, land, and in the air, capable of overcoming any attack. They represent, in a small way, the power we ultimately must have and soon will have."

Rather let me describe this as just the gratifying flexing of the kind of fighting muscle democracy can and does produce. We all hope their missions will always be in the ways of peace. We shall strive with all our energies and skill to see to it that they are never called upon for missions of war. But the more of them we have, the less likely we are to use them—the less likely are we to be attacked from abroad". —Reuter.

NARROW ESCAPES FOR MALCOLM MACDONALD

LONDON, Sept. 28. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Minister of Health, who last night completed his 14th detailed tour of the raid-stricken areas of London, has had some narrow escapes from bombs. All his visits have been paid at night, and on one occasion his party was straddled by a "basket" of incendiaries and in another, he was near a southeast London church when it was set on fire. —Reuter.

Saturday's Raids

HEAVY ENGAGEMENT ON LONDON OUTSKIRTS

100 Planes Beaten Off After Terrific Duels

LONDON, Sept. 28. The Straits of Dover were bathed in brilliant sunshine and the sea was calm this morning as a strong force of German bombers crossed the Kent coast, heading towards London at a great height. Anti-aircraft gunners sent up a lively barrage as the raiders continued their course inland to encounter fighter and further anti-aircraft opposition. Several heavy bursts of gunfire were heard in Central London—where there was a brief alert—coming from a south-easterly direction, but no aircraft came into view.

RAIDS ON S.-EAST COAST. Raiders were heavily engaged by British fighters over an area on the South-East outskirts of London. A fierce aerial combat lasted about an hour.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON RAIDS. During the afternoon enemy bombers and fighters, over 100 strong, attempted to penetrate to London. When they tried to cross the Kent and Sussex coasts, they were immediately engaged by British fighters, and after a series of terrific duels were beaten off. Not one of the machines reached the London area.

Italy Greet's Japan

ROME, Sept. 27. In a message sent to Prince Konoye on the occasion of the signing of the Italo-German-Japanese Pact Sgr. Mussolini says "the pact which associates the energies of our countries in the same great task of European and Asiatic reconstruction is heartily welcomed by the Italian people."

Fascist Italy has for a long time followed with sympathy the developments of Japanese policy aimed at ensuring for its people the greatest possibilities of life and power. Such high aims of policy had logically to culminate in to-day's events which unite for the present and future the forces of the three Empires. With these sentiments, I am sending my cordial greetings to reach you on a day when the traditional friendship of the two countries is so surely reaffirmed in this solemn and lasting bond."

The King of Italy has also sent a message to the Emperor of Japan. —Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ITALIAN DEMAND REFUSED

LONDON, Sept. 28. The Governor of Syria has refused the Italian demand that all French aeroplanes be flown to the Dodecanese and there grounded for the duration. —Reuter.

Poet Tagore III

Rushed To Calcutta For Immediate Operation

KALIMPONG, Sept. 28. Poet Tagore, attended by the three Calcutta doctors, left Kalimpong for Calcutta at 3-30 p.m. The party will catch the Darjeeling mail at Siliguri and are expected to arrive in Calcutta to-morrow morning.

The Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling and the three Calcutta doctors who examined him this morning expressed the opinion that an immediate operation was necessary in order to give the patient relief.

SERIOUS KIDNEY TROUBLE
An earlier message from Kalimpong stated:—

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who came here about a week ago for a change, is lying seriously ill, suffering from kidney trouble.

His condition suddenly grew worse yesterday afternoon, and he passed a restless night. There has, however, been a slight improvement noticeable since this morning.

Dr. Amiya Bose, Dr. Satyasakha Maitra and Dr. Jyotiprakash Sircar from Calcutta arrived here this morning and they have been joined by the Civil Surgeon from Darjeeling. The Poet's Secretary, Mr. Anil Chandra, his daughter, Mira Devi, and Mr. Prasanta Mahalanavis also arrived this morning from Calcutta on receipt of the news of his illness.—A. P.

ENSURING BETTER TREATMENT

Poet Being Brought Back To Calcutta

JALPAIGURI, Sept. 28. A large crowd had collected at the Jalpaiguri station, and anxiously awaited the arrival of the Darjeeling Mail, by which Dr. Tagore is returning to Calcutta.

The train arrived in time at 10 p.m. as the crowd approached Dr. Tagore's compartment the doctors in attendance requested the crowd to remain silent. In reply to enquiries they said that the condition of Dr. Tagore was the same as in the morning.

(EARLIER)

A message received from Kalimpong at 2 p.m. states that Dr. Tagore's condition remains almost the same.

The doctors who arrived here this morning have decided to bring the Poet back to Calcutta by tonight's mail, if possible, in order to ensure better treatment.

The Poet was accompanied to Kalimpong by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Pratima Tagore. His only son Mr. Rathindranath Tagore is at present on a visit to his Zemindari and has been asked to return to Calcutta immediately.—A. P.

Earlier

KALIMPORE, Sept. 28. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who came here about a week ago for a change, is lying seriously ill, suffering from kidney trouble.

His condition suddenly grew worse yesterday afternoon, and he passed a restless night. There has, however, been a slight improvement noticeable since this morning.

Dr. Amiya Bose, Dr. Satyasakha Maitra and Dr. Jyotiprakash Sircar from Calcutta arrived here this morning and they have been joined by the Civil Surgeon from Darjeeling. The Poet's Secretary, Mr. Anil Chandra, his daughter, Mira Devi, and Mr. Prasanta Mahalanavis also arrived this morning from Calcutta on receipt of the news of his illness.

Why Was Russia KEPT OUT OF Three-Power Pact?

American And European Press Reactions

BASLE, September 28.

The absence of Russian representation at the signing of the pact between Germany, Italy and Japan has attracted special notice in Berlin, according to the correspondent of the "Basler Nachrichten" in the German capital.

WHAT IS "GREAT ASIATIC LEBENSRAUM"

The correspondent says that the German press is taking all possible pains to show that the pact is in no way directed against Russia. Diplomatic and political circles in Berlin are interested in the meaning of "Great Asiatic Lebensraum". Authoritative circles are very reserved and say that Japan will determine the boundaries thereof but decline to give particulars of how this will be carried out.

The correspondent adds: While Senor Suner, the Spanish Minister of interior is remaining in Berlin a few days longer the visit will have no further importance. If a military alliance with Spain had been intended it would have been signed simultaneously with the Axis Pact with Japan.—Reuter.

DIRECTED AGAINST UNITED STATES!

London Papers On The Three-Power Pact

LONDON, Sept. 28. Dealing with the German-Italian-Japanese Pact, the "Times" says that the outsider whose intervention all the three dread is manifestly the United States. It is evidently to the advantage of the Axis to threaten to close Asia against American interest in the hope of diverting American resources from assisting the Allied cause in Europe. It is equally desirable for Japan to join the Allies even if only on paper before proceeding further with the campaign of aggression which every day threatens American influence more directly. That this is the meaning of the pact is shown by the challenging tone of the Ja-

GANDHIJI TO MEET VICEROY ON MONDAY AGAIN

SIMLA, Sept. 28. The second interview between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi has been arranged for Monday. In order to be ready for it Mahatma Gandhi is observing his usual weekly silence day to-day instead of on Monday.—A.P.

TALKS RANGE OVER WIDE FIELD

SIMLA, Sept. 28. It now appears from talks with those in close touch with Mahatma Gandhi that his talks with the Viceroy were to be resumed on Tuesday, since Monday normally is Gandhi's day of silence but since Mahatma Gandhi advanced his weekly day of silence to Sunday, the meeting will now take place on Monday.

It appears that as Mahatma Gandhi came to Simla to seek discussions on certain specific is-

panese newspapers towards the United States.

"DAMP SQUIB"

The "Daily Telegraph" characterises the pact as "a damp squib" and as "an egregious rehash of the anti-comintern pact". This in plain language, the "Daily Telegraph" adds, merely means that each of the three powers views with benevolent favour the crimes and aggressions of the others in their respective continents.

NO TREMORS

The "News Chronicle" says, "we in this country need have no tremors about the new line-up. Once the war was started, it was always illusory to imagine it would engulf any thing less than the whole world. Now that prospect of greater extension is brought so much nearer, the balance of advantage would seem to be with us."—Reuter.

BRINGING U. S. NEARER TO WAR

"Chicago Tribune" Blames Roosevelt For Crisis

NEW YORK, Sept. 28. The "Saint Joul Dispatch", one of the first out of town newspapers to comment on the Italo-German-Japanese Pact says that it brings the United States much nearer to the vortex of world power politics.

The "Chicago Tribune" accuses President Roosevelt of bringing on the crisis in order to ensure a third term and says that America should not accept responsibility for the defence of far off territories. If she prevented Japan from taking Indo-China or the Netherlands East-Indies, she would only saddle herself with undesirable responsibilities.—Reuter.

sues, it is not likely that he will leave Simla till matters raised have been definitely settled.

There is still no guide to estimate the nature of the talks. None is likely to be available but some say that although the talks naturally ranged over a wide field the crux of the talks rested on a formula prepared by Mahatma Gandhi dealing only with the recent Congress resolution.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S DAY OF SILENCE

SIMLA, Sept. 28. Except for preparing material for the next issue of the "Harijan" and attending to essential correspondence Mahatma Gandhi is having a quiet and restful day with visitors restricted to the minimum. It is possible that he may continue the silence for a part of to-morrow also.

The wide verandah of "Manor" facing east has been screened off and furnished with elegance by Rajkumari Amritkaur for him to spend the day; but thunderstorm rain and cold wind kept him indoors for a part of the morning, although he took a few turns on the verandah in place of his usual morning walk.—A. P.

U. P. Congress Programme

Jawahar Summons Meeting To Consider Situation

LUCKNOW, Sept. 28.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Acting President of the U. P. C. C. has called a meeting of the Secretaries of District Congress Committees at Lucknow on September 30 to discuss the present political situation and draw up a plan of work for the province.

Pandit Nehru will return to Allahabad on October 1, when he will address a public meeting during the Gandhi Jayanti. He may also address two meetings to be held at neighbouring villages. Later Panditji is expected to undertake a tour of the Eastern districts.—United Press.

Organisation Of Town And District Committees

LUCKNOW, Sept. 27.

A scheme for better organisation of various city, town and district committees throughout the province with the help of organisers was decided upon at a meeting of the provincial national service board to-day under the presidency of Pandit Nehru.

Other members of the board present were Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena and Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri.

The organisers have been asked to take over charge as office secretaries of the various committees wherever necessary under the direction of the U. P. C. C.—A. P.

"MISUNDERSTANDING CLEARED"

Maulana Azad On Withdrawal Of Frontier Gandhi's Resignation

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

The withdrawal of the resignation of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier Congress leader, of his membership of the Congress Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. is announced by the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

In a statement to the Press the Maulana Saheb says: "Probably it would be still fresh in the memory of the public that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan had resigned his membership of the Congress Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee in July last. I had not accepted his resignation as I was certain that the interpretation of the resolution of the Working Committee about non-violence was not the one which he put to it, and as soon as an occasion of meeting and discussing with him would arise the matter would be cleared. Accordingly I had specially invited him to attend the session of the last Working Committee held in Bombay and I now announce with the greatest pleasure that our conversation has proved to be fully fruitful and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has withdrawn his resignation."—A. P.

CASE AGAINST H. ALI BAHADUR

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 28

The case against Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, M.L.A. (Bombay), under the Defence of India Rules for a speech delivered by him in May last in Mohamed Ali Park in a meeting convened by the local Ahrars in connection with the programme of the Azad Muslim Conference, came up for hearing again today.

Four Defence witnesses were examined. Mr. Khan stated that there was rowdiness in the meeting and it was practically impossible for any one to address the audience. Next hearing has been fixed for November 9, 1940.—A. P.

U. S. Entry Into War Imminent

Democracies Of World Will Unite Against Axis' New Line-Up

NEW YORK, September 28.

The Washington Correspondent of the "New York Herald Tribune" referring to the German-Italian-Japanese Pact says, "To-day's developments have strengthened the belief in well-informed quarters that the United States may be in the war by the spring if not sooner."

RELATIONS WITH SOVIET TO BE IMPROVED

He adds, "Meanwhile, increased aid to Britain and China and efforts to improve relations with the Soviet will be Washington's defiant answer to the new alliance."

The "New York Times" Washington Correspondent says that the Cabinet considered not only the political implications of the situation but economic possibilities and discussed without reaching a decision the possible extension of the embargo on the export of scrap iron to nig-iron and steel.—Reuter.

JAPAN UP AND SPAIN DOWN

MADRID, Sept. 28.

Senor Surer's interview with Count Ciano to-day may conclude his business in Berlin.

Indications are that the outcome of the visit may be closer collaboration with the Axis, especially in internal affairs, without however, any departure at present from non-belligerency.

Papers are now silent on the subject, and their chief theme is the agreement between Japan, Germany and Italy.—Reuter

JAPAN-INDO-CHINA AGREEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The agreement between Japan and Indo-China was explained by the French Foreign Minister, M. Baudouin, at a Cabinet meeting at Vichy, according to the French wireless. M. Baudouin assured the Cabinet that the incidents which had arisen "are now closed and the agreement is being applied in friendly and confident spirit which prevailed during its establishment." The Cabinet adopted a decree submitted by the Minister of Agriculture by which serious cases of food hoarding would be dealt with by court martial. Action to be taken in cases of hoarding would be as severe and expeditious as for crimes against the unity and safety of France.—Penter.

BARON ROTHSCHILD'S ART COLLECTION

Vichy Govt. Order Sequestration At Pre-War Rates

VICHY, Sept. 28.

An order has been issued for sequestration of the art collection of Baron Maurice de Rothschild, worth two million sterling, at pre-war rates. The collection is now stored near Tarbes, where it was taken in the middle of June. Tarbes is a town on the River Adour, capital of Hautes-Pyrenees Province (France).—Reuter.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 28.

Total contribution to the Delhi War Purposes Fund now amount to Rs. 1,97,124-5-2. Actual collections upto 27th September are Rs. 1,19,624-5-2, while another Rs. 67,500 have been promised.—A. P.

JAPANESE ORDER FOR RIBBENTROP

BERLIN, Sept. 28.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred the Paulonia Order upon Herr Von Ribbentrop to commemorate the signing of the Three-Power Pact, the German News Agency reports.—Reuter.

GENERAL DE GAULLE'S MOVEMENTS

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Reports that General de Gaulle is 'en route' to Indo-China are incorrect. His intentions are not at present known.—Reuter.

DIRECT CHALLENGE TO JAPAN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

The embargo on export of scrap iron to Japan announced by President Roosevelt is regarded in official quarters as a direct challenge to Japan.

It is also considered a method of bringing economic sanctions against all aggressor countries including Germany, Russia and Italy.

The embargo marks a definite breach with the spirit of the Neutrality Act which is based on the principle of impartial treatment to all belligerents, but ironically it is imposed under powers delegated to President Roosevelt by Congress in national defence last June.

President Roosevelt used these powers once before to place an embargo on all high test aviation petrol, but he felt insufficiently secure politically at that time to exclude Britain from its terms.—Reuter.

Greater Unity Between Lebanese & Frenchmen Urged

BEIRUT, Sept. 27.

An appeal for greater unity among the Lebanese and the Frenchmen in the Levant has been issued by the French High Commissioner in Syria, following what he described as "sad events" at Dakar.

He states all Frenchmen should

Roosevelt Urged To Accelerate Delivery Of Munitions: Heavy Fight Predicted In Next Spring

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

The British Ambassador, Lord Lothian, accompanied by Sir Walter Layton called on President Roosevelt, and as Lord Lothian told reporters afterwards, he told the President that Britain's supply needs were more of everything—and quick.

Asked whether that meant more destroyers, he replied: "I do not think we would refuse anything."

Sir Walter Layton indicated that he told the President that the delivery of munitions must be accelerated because of a predicted heavier fight next spring.

Sir Walter Layton added, "Our preparations for a year hence are extremely important, but they

would not be any good unless we can hold them off until next March. Therefore, the thing is speed, speed, speed."

Sir Walter Layton explained that he was in the United States to confer with the British Purchasing Commission and the United States Government Department regarding supplies.—Reuter.

SOVIET PLAYS IN AND OUT OF AXIS

ISTANBUL, September 28.

A marked change in the Communist propaganda circulating in the Balkans has become noticeable recently.

The manifestoes, printed under the inspiration of Moscow, which were formerly largely anti-British, have now assumed an exclusively anti-Axis tendency.

One such manifesto circulating in Bulgaria, utters a warning against increasing numbers of the so-called German "tourists" in Bulgaria who, it declares, may be Fifth Columnists preparing to "turn our country into a base of German Imperialism."

Well-informed observers consi-

der Russia's recent actions in the Balkans indicate that her present policy is to undermine the Axis influence in every possible way by underground channels while officially maintaining cordial relations with Germany and avoiding for the time being any possible incident.—Reuter.

NEED FOR AN IMPERIAL WAR POLICY

To Counteract German- Italian-Japanese Pact

SYDNEY, Sept. 28.

A demand for an Imperial war policy was made to-day by Mr. Cameron, Minister for Navy and the Deputy Prime Minister, in a statement on the German-Italian-Japanese Pact which, he said, was the most important, throwing open the whole of international relations.

The Japanese move had not been foreseen. It was becoming increasingly clear that an Imperial war policy was needed for the Empire, if the war was to be conducted on Imperial lines. "We were driven to that in the last war, and it looks as if we shall be driven to it in this war."—Reuter.

IN FOOTSTEPS OF FUEHRER!

Anti-Jew Measures In Rumania; Property To Be Confiscated

BUCHAREST, Sept. 28.

The Rumanian Cabinet has decided to confiscate all land owned by Jews in Rumania. Indemnities will be paid to owners. Partial reorganisation of Rumanian army and national defence is announced by General Antonescu. Large economies have been effected and it is also stated that there will be no further concentration of troops for the present.—Reuter.

Hitler Meets Ciano

BERLIN, Sept. 28.

Hitler received Ciano at the Reich Chancellery this morning, states the official German News Agency. Two had a long conversation and Ribbentrop was also present.

rally round the national emblem. To persevere in the spirit of diffidence is a crime against our country.—Reuter.

INDIAN VICTIMS OF LONDON AIR RAID

Pereira, Shah And Wagle Leave Hospital

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Messrs. Pereira, Shah and Wagle air raid victims were discharged from the hospital. Messrs Shah and Wagle are convalescing in the country.

LEAGUE OFFICIALS REFUSED ENTRY INTO SPAIN

GENEVA, Sept. 27.

Several League of Nations officials including Mr. Sean Lester, interim Secretary-General and Senor Guerrero, President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, have been refused entry into Spain.

They arrived at the Spanish frontier some days ago and were duly provided with visas for journey through Spain, but have had to return to Geneva.—Reuter.

TURKO-RUMANIAN TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

ISTANBUL, Sept. 28.

Turkish and Rumanian delegates concluded and signed two new trade agreements after long and very laborious negotiations.

The agreements raise Turko-Rumanian commercial exchanges to the total of seven million sterling, representing almost four times the amount involved in the previous treaty which has now expired.

The new agreements chiefly provide for supply by Rumania to Turkey important quantities of petrol and fuel oils in exchange for Turkish raw materials for the manufacture of textiles.—Reuter.

84 British Children Arrive In Wellington

WELLINGTON, Sept. 28.

The first part of British children, numbering 84, evacuated from Britain, arrived here to-day.—Reuter.

FRIDAY'S RAIDS ON BRITAIN

HEAVY NAZI PLANE
CASUALTIESLargest Number In Biggest
Attack During Fortnight

LONDON, September 28.

The total number of enemy aircraft destroyed yesterday is now known to be 133, states the Air Ministry. One of our pilots previously reported missing is now known to be safe.

That yesterday the German Air Force launched the largest scale attack on Britain for nearly a fortnight, confirms the Air Ministry News Service bulletin, which adds that in doing so she lost the largest number of aircraft and airmen in a single day since September 15.

R. A. F. fighter destroyed 120 enemy aircraft and anti-aircraft fire accounted for another two. Three of the four waves of enemy planes were directed against London and south-east England and a fourth against Bristol.

Of about 180 aircraft in the first wave which crossed the Kentish coast near Dungeness at 7.45 a.m. only 30 got through to London and these were Messerschmitts 109s, few of which carried bombs. The Messerschmitts circled vainly waiting for Dornier

INVASION PORTS
BOMBED

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Air Ministry states:—"We carried out large-scale attacks on enemy invasion ports and other aircraft attacked communications in Western Germany."

Details have not yet been received.—Reuter.

and Heinkel heavy bombers; they had evidently been told to meet there, but the Dorniers and Heinkels never turned up. These Messerschmitts fared badly.

One hurricane patrol shot down four and badly damaged others. Three survivors were chased ten miles out over the English Channel—they were all three the Hurricanes could find of the original formation.

King Watches Air Batt'e

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The King and Queen were among the crowds which rapidly followed this afternoon's exciting air battle over London. Their Majesties were touring the bombed areas, and standing on a huge crater they saw shells bursting in the sky and watched the British fighters hotly pursuing a formation of German bombers.

A crowd of men, women and children, some of whose houses have been bombed, gathered round the King and the Queen while the battle was in progress, ignoring the danger until the police shouted to the crowd to take cover, whereupon Their Majesties also went to an A.R.P. control room for shelter.—Reuter.

ENEMY ATTACKS
INTERCEPTED

LONDON, Sept. 27.

An Air Ministry 'Communique' states:—"Our fighters intercepted several enemy attacks in south of England to-day and inflicted severe losses, particularly in the neighbourhood of London."

Two of these attacks were made on London this morning and the third in the early afternoon. A few bombs fell in the central London and a number in south and south-west areas. Some damage to the houses was caused. In south London, an industrial building was hit and a number of casualties resulted, some fatal. Bombs were also dropped in several places in Kent and Essex but reports show that the damage and casualties are slight. During the morning, a force of enemy aircraft crossed the Dorset coast and reached the outskirts of Bristol. They were heavily engaged by fighters and driven off. Reports hitherto received indicate that the damage and casualties are not heavy.—Reuter.

British Trawler Feared Lost

LONDON, Sept. 27.

An Admiralty communique states that the trawler "Loch Inver" has been overdue and must be considered to be lost.—Reuter.

Italian Concentrations Bombed

3 Enemy Planes Destroyed In R. A. F. Attack
On Sollum Aerodrome

CAIRO, Sept. 27.

Two raids on enemy concentrations at Sollum yesterday are reported in to-night's R. A. F. Communique.

In one, on an aerodrome, direct hits were scored on three aircraft and a fourth was probably severely damaged. The second raid was on a camp, but here it was not possible to observe the extent of damage.

Successful attacks were carried out at Maji in Abyssinia by Southern Squadrons on September 25. Waves of aircraft bombed military buildings and aerodromes.

Direct hits with heavy bombs were obtained on an aerodrome and a large fire started. Numerous reconnaissances over Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland were undertaken by other South African aircraft on September 25 and 26. Operating from Sudan, R. A. F. bombers raided Assad. From these operations all our aircraft returned safely.—Reuter.

ON DESERT FRONT

Italians Strenuously Preparing
For Advance To East

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The cream of the British Imperial army lies athwart the Western Desert from the sea southwards in pre-arranged strategic positions, waiting and watching as Marshal Graziani's men pause to recuperate from the punish-

ment they took in the recent 60-mile drive into Egypt, writes Reuter's Special Correspondent with the British army facing the Italians in the Western Desert—the first correspondent to visit the front since the Italian advance from Libya began.

Pouring troops and material into a fan-shaped coastal area between the Escarpment and Sollum and their salient at Sidi Barrani, the Italians are strenuously preparing for the second and more difficult stage of their advance to the East.

Though the British forces did not attempt seriously to impede the Italian push to Sidi Barrani, the enemy suffered considerably from British harrying tactics, losing much material as the result of artillery and air attacks.

Colour was added to one action by the Italians who used anti-tank guns firing red, white and green tracer shells. "Blackpool on Saturday night" was how a British officer described the scene.—Reuter.

BOLSTERING UP
NAZI MORALECordell Hull's Statement
On Japan's Alliance
With Axis

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

Mr. Cordell Hull, at a press conference, made a formal statement on Japan's alliance with the Axis. "The alliance does not in the view of the Government of the United States, substantially alter the situation which has existed for several years. The announcement of alliance merely makes clear to

OVER THOUSAND
BAGGED IN SEPT.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

It is officially stated that over thousand enemy aircraft were destroyed since September 1, which is the second month in succession that this figure of a thousand has been exceeded.—Reuter.

all the relationship which has long existed in effect and to which this Government repeatedly called attention. That such an agreement had been in the process of conclusion has been well known for some time and that fact has been fully taken into account by the Government of the United States in determining the country's policies."

BOLSTERING UP MORALE

According to a London message, Mr. Cordell Hull's statement was made after consultation with the President. His declaration that the close association of the three countries, had been taken into account in formulating past American policies was tantamount to saying that such policies would continue to be followed in the future. The signing of the pact is believed to be due mainly to the need felt in Tokyo and Berlin for bolstering up public morale owing to Germany's failure in the attack on Britain and Japan's failure in China. Neither country is in any position to aid the other

FATE OF NAPOLEON
DOGS HITLERReason For Germany's Hunt
For New Allies Explained

LONDON, Sept. 28.

"Germany's world-wide hunt for new allies" is interpreted as an ominous phenomenon in an article by "Strategicus" in the "Spectator."

Hitler claims to have fullest confidence that he will win, but this wooing of Spain seems a most ambiguous proof of Germany's confidence in victory.

She is trying to persuade Spain to pull her chestnuts out of the fire. Nobody ever accused Hitler of being a philanthropist. If he is confident of securing victory alone, if his pretensions to overwhelming resources were reliable, it is certain that he would not be now touting for Spanish assistance.

But this is not Germany's first ambiguous action. If she had been confident of victory, she never would have invited an ally like Italy who must be paid out of the spoils. At this moment she is not only courting Spain and ogling at Turkey, she is doing her best to persuade Japan to walk the plank too.

Although she wasted much breath upon assertions that the blockade is not touching her, she wants at all costs to capture the bases of Gibraltar and Aden. Despite all her truculence and boasting she clearly believes that she must simplify the problem much more before she has a chance of coping with it successfully.

She realised that she is faced with the problem which defied Napoleon. The position confronting Britain is certainly serious, but adds "Strategicus," "She is bound to win and I point to Germany's action as constituting a proof that in her heart she fears it."—Reuter.

while the suggestion that Japan might seize the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya to obtain raw materials such as tin, rubber and oil is not taken seriously.—Reuter.

MANIPURI DANCING
SCHOOL

Famous Manipuri Dancer Thakur Navkumar Sinha, from 1st of October, 1940, will begin Manipuri Dancing classes in New Era School, Hughes Road. Class time from Monday to Friday evening 5 to 7. Saturday from 4 to 6 p.m. See or apply to the above address.

NEW INDIA

Assurance Co.,
Limited(India's Largest
General Insurance Co.)THREE CONSIDERATIONS
GENERALLY WEIGH WITH
A PERSON DESIRING TO
INSURE HIS LIFE.

They Are:

- (1) STABILITY of the Company;
- (2) SOUND MANAGEMENT and
- (3) POLICY CONDITIONS and BONUS CAPACITY.

The "NEW INDIA"
can Safely claim to
Satisfy all these
requirements.

Write or call for Prospectus
and feel convinced.

HEAD OFFICE:
Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local

Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 13, 1996
Muslim: Shabana 26, 1359
Parsi: Farvardin 25, 1310
Hightide: 10-00; 22-22
Lowtide: 3-35; 16-19
Sunrise: 6h. 29m.
Sunset: 6h. 30m.

MONDAY: Sept. 30
Corporation Meeting: 3 p.m. (B.T.)

KHADI BHANDARS TO REMAIN OPEN ON MONDAY

All A.I.S.A. Bhandars and the Khadi shop of the Vitthalbhai Patel Rd. will remain open to-morrow (Monday) on account of Gandhi Jayanti celebrations.

SATURDAY NEXT!
DAZZLINGLY
DIFFERENT!
MARVELLOUSLY
MELODIOUS!



A Social
Drama
With
Significance

NEW THEATRES Ltd.'s
Melodious Marvel

"HAR-JEET"

Alias
"ABHINETRI"
Direction: AMAR MULICK
Music: R. C. BORAL
Starring: Golden-Voiced
KANANBALA
PAHARI SANYAL, NAWAB,
NEMO, MANJARI, ETC.

SATURDAY NEXT
From 5th October at
NEW WEST END
TALKIES.....Lamington Road

AFTER 20 WEEKS THE
SIMPLE
VILLAGE HEARTS NOW
BEAT

IN CITY BREASTS!
NATIONAL STUDIOS'

Woman

Starring:
SURENDRA, SARDAR
AKHTAR AND YAKUB

Director: **MEHBOOB**

21ST WEEK
AT
PATHE

Daily: 3-30 6-30 & 10-0 p.m.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Typhoon" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sailor's Lady" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Mortal Storm" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Brother Orchid" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"One Million B.C." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Reshmi Sari" Time as usual.
PATHE—"Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Lapanday" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bharosa" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat" Daily at 3, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Devyani" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations

B. P. C. C.'s Programme

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES
8 a.m. (S.T.): Flag salutation at Congress House, Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai will unfurl the National Flag and address. 9-30 a.m. (S.T.): Free Cinema Show for Harijan and Congress workers at West End Theatre, Lamington Rd. Admission by passes issued by B.P.C.C. 5-30 p.m. (S.T.): "Priti Bhojan" (Cosmopolitan Dinner) at Congress House with Harijan friends, 9 p.m. (S.T.): Bhajan at People's Jinnah Hall by Shri. Eknath Hathiskar.

AT VILE PARLE
The Vile Parle Committee will celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti to-day (Sunday) as under—
National songs at Tilak Mandir, Sjt. Khadikar to speak at 9 p.m.
To-morrow (Monday) there will be sale of Khadi in Vile Parle and environments from 8 a.m. onward

AT KHAR
The Khadi Week at Khar will be celebrated as under—
Continuous spinning that was started at 4 p.m. on Saturday will go on till 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Laxmi Nagar Hall. Shri. B. G. Kher and others will take part. **ZENDA VANDAN** at 8 a.m. to-day (Sunday).
KHADI SALES & KHADI PHERIES.—To-day (Sunday) members of All-India Women's Association will go round Khar selling Khadi.

FLAG SALUTATION
Under the auspices of the Mandvi Ward Satyagraha Committee a monthly flag salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at Dana Bunder near Broach Street. Sjt. Jayantilal L. Lathi, the Gen. Secretary of the Mandvi Ward Satyagraha Committee will hoist the flag.

SREE SANKARA MUTT
The first annual general meeting of the Sree Sankara Mutt, Matunga will be held at the Mutt's premises to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

G. T. PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
Sjt. Bachubhai Sukal will deliver a lecture on "Development of Gita in Gujarat" at 3-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday) after which there will be a musical programme.

LECTURE ON MUSIC
On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan, Prof. Yeshwant-
rao will deliver a lecture on "Voice" (Sa-
rad) to-day (Sunday) in the Kalabhavan Hall, Vahedin Mansion, Poibavdi, Parel, at 6-30 p.m.

TEACHINGS OF MAHARSHI DAYA NANDA

Under the auspices of the Fort Arya Sa-
maj a public lecture on the subject will be
delivered by Sjt. Ramprasad B.A., Snatak
Kangri Gurukul, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.
at the Samaj Mandir

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"The Inner Ruler" will be the subject of a
free public lecture to be delivered at the
above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, op-
posite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at
6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by
Questions and Answers

CATHOLIC NIGHT SCHOOL
The annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour
of the Infant Jesus will be offered by the
students and staff of the Catholic Night
School, 80, Kolbhat Street, Cheers Bazar, at
the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, to-
day (Sunday) at 8-15 a.m. (S.T.)

"AT HOME" TO DR. V. M. DESAI
An "At Home" will be given to-day (Sun-
day) at 5 p.m. at the Radio Club by the
joint committee of the Bombay Presidency
Dental Association and the Nair Hospital.
Dental College Students' Association to Dr.
V. M. Desai on his being elected a Fellow of
the International College of Dentists.

HINDI CLASSES
Under the auspices of the Young Men's
Hindu Association Free Hindi Classes for
Prarambhik, Pravesh, Parichaya and Kovid
examinations of Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sa-
miti, Wardha, are conducted in the premises
of the Association, Vitthalbhai Patel Road
on every Sunday in the morning from 7-30
a.m. to 9-30 a.m. Those desirous of joining
the classes should enrol their names on Sun-
day, 29th inst. during the above period.

MANDVI WARD SATYAGRAHA COM- MITTEE

An ordinary meeting of the Mandvi Ward
Satyagraha Committee will be held to-day
(Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. at the office of the
Committee.

NEW SARASWAT UNION
The 26th annual general meeting of the
Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.
(S.T.) in the Union's Hall (Motilal Building,
18, Tribhuvan Rd., Bombay)

WORKERS' RALLY AT THE KAMGAR MAIDAN

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni
Kamgar Union (Red Flag), a Workers' Rally
will be held at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel,
to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. The T.U.C. Flag
will be hoisted thereat by the T.U.C. Presi-
dent. Prominent Labour leaders of India will
address the gathering.

YOUTHS' LITERARY & DEBATING ASSOCIATION

"That only through women India can at-
tain Swaraj" will be the subject of a public
debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. in King
George English School, Dadar. Mrs. Nar-
mada Parekh will propose and Mr. R. I.
Patel will oppose. Mr. Narsinha will preside.

MARWADI STUDENTS' UNION
A debate has been organised under the
auspices of the Marwadi Students' Union to
discuss the following proposition. It will be
held in Vidya Bhavan (144, Fanaswadi) at 4
p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday). Proposition:
"Hindustani alone can be the 'Lingua Fran-
ca' of India" Mr. Bagarka will move the
proposition, while Mr. G. R. Goli will lead
the opposition.

'A' WARD DIST. CONG. COMMITTEE PROHIBITION DRAMA

There will be a Prohibition Drama per-
formed by the members of the Bharat Seva
Mandal under the auspices of the 'A' Ward
District Congress Committee on the Maidan
opposite the 'A' Ward Congress Committee,
Bora Bazar St., Fort to-day (Sunday) at 5
p.m.

SAWANTWADI STATE SUBJECTS
The general meeting of the Federation will
be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Dr.
Dhuri's Bio-Nature Cure Clinic, near Cur-
rey Road Bridge, Bombay 13. All the asso-
ciations affiliated and to be affiliated are re-
quested to send their representatives (two)
and the Sawantwadi subjects to communicate
their public grievances or suggestions, if any,
to Dr. B. A. Dhuri, M.D.B.

HINDI VIDYAPEETH
Free Hindi Classes will be started in the
Municipal School, No. 5, Khar, to-day (Sun-
day). Hindi classes at other places will be
re-started in the first week of October.

Necessary information can be had in the
Vidyapeeth office, Marwari Vidyalyaya Bha-
van, Sandhurst Rd., on week-days between
8 a.m. and 9 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. and 7-30 p.m.
and on Saturdays and Sundays between 4 and
6 p.m.

'A' WARD DIST. CONG. COMMITTEE
A meeting of the Managing Committee of
the 'A' Ward Dist. Congress Committee will
be held in the hall of the 'A' Ward Con-
gress Committee to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.
to transact important business.

At 8 a.m. the monthly flag salutation, ce-
remony will be held at Hanuman Lane.

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI
Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna
Mission, Khar, will commence his weekly
classes on teachings of Bhagwan Sri Rama-
krishna Paramhansa from to-day (Sunday)
at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall,
Khar Rd.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The September Clinical and social meeting
of the Society will be held to-day (Sunday)
at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Bhumaya Pochate
Ashanal Municipal Free Eye Hospital in Ka-
mathipura. Dr. D. D. Sathaye will read a
paper on "Tonometric Observations of the
normal Intra-ocular pressure" in Indian
eyes. Lecture is open to medical practi-
tioners.

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA

To celebrate the happy return of Mr. D.
M. Khandke and to congratulate him for
his attaining the degree of M.Sc. of the
University of Louisiana, a public meeting of
all the members of the Namdeo-Shimpi com-
munity will be held under the auspices of
the Namdeo Samajik Saunstha at 4 p.m. to-
day (Sunday) at Hira Bag Hall, near C. P.
Tank when prizes and sweets will be distri-
buted to students. Separate prizes will also
be distributed to students. Separate prizes
and sweets will also be distributed to all
the students who took part in the Elocution
competition held recently. Prof. S. K. Mu-
nirajee, M.A., will preside over the function.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS

To-day's Programme

8-30 a.m. at the Servants of India Hall:
New General Council meeting of the A.I.T.
U.C. 10 a.m. at the Servants of India Hall:
New General Council meeting of the N.T.U.
F. 2 to 6 p.m. at the R. M. Bhatt H. School:
Open session of the A.I.T.U.C. 9 p.m. at the
R. M. Bhatt High School: A.I.T.U.C. Ses-
sion (if necessary).

SOCIAL UPLIFT AND YOGA
Yogiraj Umeshchandraji will deliver a
lecture on the above to-day (Sunday) at 3
p.m. in Seksaria Building, near Prarthana
Samaj, under the auspices of Ramirth Yo-
gashram.

GITA CLASS
Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakri-
shna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly
class on Bhagawat Geeta at the Mission Li-
brary Hall, Khar Rd., to-day (Sunday) at 9
a.m. All are cordially invited

CHILDREN'S ANNUAL DAY
The Children's Annual Day (Birthdays of
Balkan-j-i-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr.
Annie Besant) will be celebrated by all the
Branches of Bombay Balkan-j-i-Bari to-day
(Sunday) at Vile Parle in the Goklibai High
School Hall. Members and workers will ar-
rive at the Vile Parle Station at 4-15 p.m.
and go in a procession through the main
streets of the place to the Goklibai H. School
where the National Flag hoisting ceremony
will be performed by a child. Then a pro-
gramme of songs, dances and dramatic pieces
will be gone through by children. Sjt. Sa-
tishbhai Desai will speak on Balkan-j-i-Bari,
Sjt. Prabhubhai Upadhyaya on Mahatma
Gandhi and Sjt. Ranjitlal Mehta on Annie
Besant.

3rd WEEK

KRISHNA
TALKIES
(Dubash Theatre)

A RESPLENDENT FILM
TESTAMENT OF AN
IMMORTAL SAINT

Prakash Pictures

Narsi Bhagat

ATTAINS THE SUMMIT
OF DISTINCTION

Co-starring:—
PAGNIS AND DURGA
KHOTE

Direction:
VIJAY BHATT

CROWDS SWARM IN
COUNTLESS NUMBERS

DAILY THREE
SHOWS

Time: 3, 6 and 9-30 p.m.

"MY FRIENDS!
THERE ARE
NO FRIENDS!"
ARISTOTLE



MINERVA'S 'Social Pukar'

BHAROSA

Directed By **SOHRAB MODI**

7th WEEK AT THE
MINERVA

Day: 1-30, 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
An Evergreen Release

Film Fare For The Week

'Narsi Bhagat' Going Strong

"Devyani" Follows Up:
Success Of "Bharosa"

"Bandhan" at the Roxy theatre in which Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar are starring with Mr. V. H. Desai and Suresh is a very entertaining film with good songs. Its appeal to school-going boys and girls has been phenomenal. Ashok Kumar as head-master has turned out a fine performance of his film career.

"Bharosa" Clings To You After You Leave Theatre

A Minerva Production in which Chandramohan and Sardar Akhtar are starring with Mazhar Khan and Sheela in feature roles, Sohrab Modi, the Director has depicted a poignant and unusual story in that a girl and a boy of the same father from different women marry and because of fear of incest, are egged on to commit suicide. This is a picture that sets you a-thinking and haunts you for long after you have seen it.

Devyani Is Musical Entertainment

Padma Shaligram and Suresh Babu, both of them, well-known musicians gives some good entertainment to lovers of Indian music. Some dance sequences are also an attraction. The story interest, besides is not less of an attraction, because it is built round the love of Kacha and Devyani, which is frustrated on the rocks of the jealousy between their parents the background is that of the war between the Demons and the Gods.

Problem Of Too Grown-Up Marriageable Daughters

Mr. P. K. Atr's 'Lapandav' produced by Navayug Chitrapati in which Winayak, Meenakshi, Vanamala and Baburao Pendharkar are starring is a social picture, treating the serious problem of too grown-up daughters among so-called social reformers and idealists. It makes, in effect, an entertaining comedy, because of the Atr touch in the picture. Vanamala and Meenakshi have built up and enhanced respectively their reputation as favourite stars. The picture's dialogue is in Marathi.

Rollicking Comedy At Opera House

Charlie, is the hero of Ranjit's 'Musafir' running at Opera House. Vasant and Khurshid are in feature roles and they sing some beautiful songs, true to their reputation. The story centres round the adventures of a gay prince who tired of court intrigues and designs, travels, inognito, in search of true love. Pleasing dances and witty dialogue are other inviting features of this picture.

Kathiawar's Saint Narsi Mehta At Krishna

It is a fine picture, this Narsi Bhagat produced by Prakash Pictures which everybody must see for the many miracles, the camera has made easy and the impressive bhajans that Mr. Pagnis, who has acted the great Saint of Gujarat sings. Opposite him is Durga Khote as the wife of the saint, in one of her very best roles with Aundhkar of 'Sawhari Pash' fame and Vimla Vashishtha, the well-known character



Kananbala and Pahari Sanyal in New Theatres' 'Harjeet' to run at West End from October, 5.

actress in feature roles. The picture is in the 'must-be-seen' list.

"Dnyaneshwar" In Marathi And Hindustani

Prabhat's latest hit, 'Dnyaneshwar' is being shown to crowded houses for weeks together in which Shahu Modak, Sumati Gupte, Yeshwant, the new child find, are starring. The songs of this film have already become quite familiar all over India. The picture is being shown in both Marathi and Hindustani. The Hindustani show comes at 10 p.m. at night.

Picture Of Rural Life At Pathe

Sardar Akhtar, Surendra and Yakub have combined to make this beautiful picture of rural life and scenes for the National Studios. There are a number of good songs also, as there must be when Sardar Akhtar takes a star role.

FOREIGN FILMS

A thrilling comedy drama, in which Edward G. Robinson plays the principal role, called "Brother Orchid" is being shown at the Excelsior.

'One Million B.C.' at the New Empire for second week is a colourful picture of how humanity must have been in its prehistoric stage. Worth seeing for students of Sociology.

Regal Cinema shows 'The Sailor's Lady', Nancy Kelly and John Hall starring. The introduction of a baby star in this play creates many situations for laughter and entertainment.

Dorothy Lamour appears once again at the Capitol in 'Typhoon' in which tropic nights and love make Dorothy Lamour's life extremely enjoyable.

'The Mortal Storm' at Metro is an exquisite film of the story of a German professor and his fa-

mily who are persecuted by Hitler's men for seditious doings. The sedition contained in the fact that the Professor refused to subscribe to Hitler's theory that the Aryan race was superior to all other human races. A 'must-be-seen' film.

WANTED NEW FACES FOR SCREEN

(By S. V. JEVOOR)

Making films occupies the eighth industry in agricultural India. There is a great flow of films from numerous studios in India. Most of the films, however, lack in quality and if some studios give us quality pictures, they are slow in their output.

Our directors generally care (if at all they care) for the story or for the technique, or for the setting but never for their 'cast'. They choose one from among those who tirelessly pester them and they are made stars overnight. Perhaps, our directors have not understood the secret of success that is familiar with the Hollywood producers, the first important thing before a director is the choosing of his 'cast'.

To find the fittest person for a particular role is, of course, very troublesome and expensive. But if the producers and the director want to make their picture a 'big success' they must take the necessary pains. They must advertise the role and find the right person.

So, if a director comes across such a person he must not hesitate to test him and give him a role. Some of the greatest actors and actresses of the world never showed signs of becoming great in the beginning. Rough, but promising, actors and actresses must be groomed so as to enable them to take better roles.

In this respect Mr. V. Shantaram deserves praise. He takes ore in his hand and with his skill transmutes it into pure gold. He does not get actors and actresses ready-made but he makes them.

KANANBALA PLAYS STAGE ARTIST IN 'HARJEET'

Music, Dance And Significant Story In New Theatre's New Hit

Kananbala and Pahari Sanyal are teamed for star work in New Theatres' 'Harjeet', to be opened at West End, next Saturday. They are putting over sterling performances of music and dance in this picture. It is not, however, a mere musical; it is a social with a positive progressive significance.

Kananbala Shines in all her loveliness in this picture—an artist born to dance and act on the stage and entertain millions of men and women. The story in this film also makes the same point. She is a born artist and desires to make the stage as her career. She is a real devotee of art. The theatre in which she works gets full houses whenever she appears in the play. But there is another theatre in the town, on the stage of which there Pahari Sanyal, an artiste of no means repute. When he comes to see the former's performance, he is charmed by her rhythmic performance and hence he himself comes up to meet Kanan and congratulates her on her grand success. She is overjoyed at this. The critics suggest that if these two artistes work together on the

stage and appear in one play, it will be an event. And later on it so happens that they work together in one play, with the result that one of the two theatres goes phut because it had no artiste of repute.

But then there comes up a question for the star: Kananbala thinks that 'stage is not the only thing for life'. There is urge from her heart for her art. Pahari Sanyal had begun loving her and he explains that stage and art were not the only thing to live for. What does she do? Does she leave up her art for love? There is a terrific battle raging in her art, between duty and love!—Who wins? Who loses?—That's the thing remarkably presented in "HAR-JEET".

Together with Kananbala and Pahari Sanyal, there are Nawab, Nemo, and Manjari. Nawab is supreme in his role and does his job with conviction.

Marxians Ready To Start "Go West"

Having completed a total of 103 performances, each an hour in length, before theatre audiences of five cities in the space of a month, to try out comedy scenes for their next picture "Go West," the Marx Brothers are spending a week of solid rest before starting final story conferences on the movie script. Eddie Buzzell will direct, Jack Cummings produce.

Labour's Confidence In Mahatma's Leadership

GENERALISSIMO OF NATIONAL CONGRESS

Dr. Bannerjee's Appeal To T. U. C. Leaders To Line Up And March To Independence

THE REPEATED REQUESTS OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS TO ENGLAND TO ESTABLISH DEMOCRACY IN INDIA IN THE FIRST INSTANCE AS A PROOF OF HER SINCERITY HAVE GONE IN VAIN, DECLARED DR. SURESHCHANDRA BANNERJEE IN THE COURSE OF HIS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT THE 18TH SESSION OF THE ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS HELD AT BOMBAY ON SATURDAY.

GANDHIJI'S LEADERSHIP

Proceeding Dr. Bannerjee characterised the attitude of the Indian National Congress as most considerate from the beginning of the war, expressed his full confidence in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and assured the whole-hearted co-operation of the Trade Union Movement to the Indian National Congress in its coming fight.

PLEA FOR UNITY

Concluding Dr. Bannerjee appealed to that section of the Trade Union leaders who will probably say that the Congress is not going sufficiently ahead to realise that "for a nation absolutely dependent and helpless like ours, hope of salvation lies only in unity."

Following are excerpts from Dr. Bannerjee's address:—

We are meeting at such critical and uncertain times that writing a real presidential address is well-nigh impossible. The conclusions based on facts of to-day may be shattered to pieces by the happenings of to-morrow. The labour movement in India in its organised form as the Trade Union Congress began in 1921 in the wake of the Non-Co-operation Movement. So the All-India Trade Union Congress is now about twenty years old. In the course of this period it has had many sessions full of ups and downs but never before has it met at a moment big with such revolutionary potentialities.

The devastating bomb raids over the biggest cities of the world may be horrifying but the world had reached such a rotten stage that without such terrible destructive processes its redemption was not possible. Everyone with a revolutionary and, therefore, optimistic outlook must agree with Jawaharlalji when he says—"the world will come out of it certainly in a new shape". What that shape will be, it is impossible at this stage to envisage but that it will not be worse one can with almost absolute certainty prophesy. Remembering that we have been asked to play our part in wild historical moments, that the world of to-morrow depends materially on how we act to-day, let us act, patiently, tactfully and courageously.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

As soon as the war broke out, the price of food-stuffs and other necessities of life began to increase in India. As to the percentage of this increase there is difference of opinion. From rough calculations we estimated that this increase must at least be 40 per cent. But Government on the other hand contended that the increase was never so high—that it was somewhere between 10 to 20 per cent. But from Government reports published from Simla it appears now that the rise actually was up to 39 per cent.

Whatever may have been the actual increase, the workers all over India found that with the pay they were getting it was impossible for them to make even bare two ends meet. Hence began agitation, first through public meetings, leaflets and demonstrations, in Council and Assembly chambers, and subsequently by means of strikes.

INDISCRIMINATE ARRESTS.

The Defence of India Ordinance became an Act. In ac-

cordance with this Act and the Rules framed thereunder notices of externments began to be served on Trade Union workers. Of those thus served with externment notices, a few disobeyed them and courted arrest.

Protests against such indiscriminate arrests and externments were of course repeatedly made both on public platforms and in Assembly meetings. In these meetings it was openly declared that these arrests and externments were being made not because the persons arrested and externed were engaged in anti-war activities but because the real object of the Government was to kill genuine Trade Union activities in Bengal. The answer of the Government on such occasions was of course—no, no, they were really engaged in subversive activities, but on being asked what was the nature of those subversive activities, the Government always remained silent or took recourse to the bogey of public safety in order not to disclose them.

But with the progress of the war the price of goods began to soar. Hence, in spite of restrictions on meetings and arrests of the leaders, discontent and consequent agitation among labourers began to grow.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ORDINANCE

Practically, immediately after the outbreak of the war, the Government promulgated the Defence of India Ordinance. The object of that Ordinance was undoubtedly the prevention of anti-war activities. It was never meant to interfere with the normal day to day activities of the people. But the exceedingly reactionary bureaucratic minded Bengal Government got this as a handy weapon wherewith to stifle practically all kinds of labour, peasant and Congress activities in the province.

More than forty workers of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation were not only externed but also deprived of their services for no other offence than that of demanding a 25 per cent. dearness allowance and removal of their other legitimate grievances. They had nothing to do with war or politics—still they became victims of the war.

In a place like Calcutta where 95 per cent. of the capitalists are Europeans and many of these again are, like the Agent of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, inclined not to have anything to do with labour repre-

sentatives, how is even an attempt at conciliation possible?

BOMBAY TRADE DISPUTES ACT, 1937

In the Bombay Trade Disputes Act of 1937 there are to be some standing orders regarding dismissal of any employee, introduction of rationalisation, wages, hours of work, etc. If an employer intends to effect any change in any standing order he is to give notice of such intention to the representative of the employees, to the Commissioner of Labour, to the Chief Conciliator, and to the Registrar. If any employee desires any change in any such standing orders he is also to give similar notice through the representative of the employees. If, within 15 days from the date of service of such notice an agreement is arrived at between the employer and the representative of the employees, a memorandum of such agreement signed by the employer as well as by the representative of the employees is to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Labour and will then become a registered agreement. If no such agreement is possible then the party wanting change shall forward to the Conciliator a full statement of the case within twenty-one days from the date of service of such notice. On receipt of the statement the Conciliator is to enter the industrial dispute in a register kept for the purpose and conciliation proceedings are deemed to have commenced from the date of such receipt.

The distinctive feature of the Act is the introduction of compulsion in the matter of reference of disputes to conciliation for both employers and employees.

The employee is thus prevented from taking recourse to lightning strikes—the employer from suddenly dismissing or retrenching his men, from changing their hours of work or wages or declaring a lock-out.

NO LIGHTNING STRIKES

Lightning strikes are by the Act of 1929 already illegal in public utility services. In other industries lightning strikes are neither very effective, nor do the workers like to have recourse to them unless they are forced to do so by reduction of wages, sudden dismissal, etc., on the part of the employers. If sudden dismissal, etc., on the part of employers become illegal, the causes of lightning strikes will practically disappear. Had there been in Bengal an Act more or less similar to the existing Bombay Trade Disputes Act, I really doubt whether the sudden dismissal after externment of the forty-two workers of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., would have been possible. In the course of the last six months the income of the Jute Workers of Bengal has been reduced by over 50 per cent. I think with an Act like that such reductions also would have been difficult.

The greatest objection to the Bill while it was on the anvil in the Bombay Legislative Assembly was on the issue of strikes. A large section of Trade Union workers sincerely believed that after its enactment strikes would become well-nigh impossible. The Bill did not contemplate a go-by to strikes—it only contemplated postponement of strikes for a maximum period of four months and twenty-one days.

The agitation for dearness allowance during the war was going on all over India. The textile workers of Bombay at a huge congregation of about 1,70,000 people at the Kamgar Maidan on October 2, 1939, formulated a demand for 25 per cent. dearness allowance. This congregation was followed by the Mahagat Conference. It was attended by workers from all over the province. The Conference requested the industrialists of Bombay to grant this

25 per cent. dearness allowance. It also appealed to the Government to enforce the demand. The Bombay Government under the new Industrial Disputes Act appointed a Conciliation Board to go into the matter. The Board sat for nearly a fortnight and met the representatives of labour and millowners jointly and separately. Before the Board, labour lowered their demand to 20 per cent. The millowners were willing to grant 7½ per cent. The Board by a majority recommended 10 per cent. The labourers were not satisfied with this decision of the Board. So they declared a general strike on March 4, 1940. The demand was formulated on October 2. The strike was declared on March 4. Full four months passed between the formulation of the demand and declaration of the strike. So the contention that the Bombay Act of 1937 has made strikes impossible does not stand. In my opinion it has no doubt made ill-organised lightning strikes impossible. But by guaranteeing security of service during the period of conciliation, it has made the organisation of big strikes easier than before.

DRAWBACKS IN THE ACT.

From what has been said up till now one may be led to think that the Act is nothing but milk and honey. But it is not really so. It has many drawbacks also. Its most objectionable feature is in Section 7, which lays down that for a Union to be registered it must either be recognised by the employers and have not less than 5 per cent. membership or it must have a 25 per cent. membership. This means that Company Unions, or Unions fostered by employers, are definitely encouraged and given very great advantages over independent unions. The labour movement all over the world has always fought against this principle, as company unions are usually formed in order to further the interests of the employers and to prevent the growth of independent unions. In effect, this Clause will make it very difficult for independent unions to grow up. Even in highly industrialised countries with longstanding labour movements, it is rare to find unions with 25 per cent. membership. Under Indian conditions 10 per cent. should be considered reasonable. In my opinion the whole section should be thus amended:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

"Any Union which has for the whole of the period of six months next preceding the date of the application under this Section, a membership of not less than 10 per cent. of the total number of employees employed in any industry in the local area may apply in the prescribed form to the Registrar for Registration under this Act and a Union after registration will automatically be recognised by the employer or by the Association of the employers of the industry concerned and will be considered as a recognised Union."

WAR AFFECTS WORKERS' CONDITIONS.

I have narrated in fair detail how the war has affected the condition of the workers in India. Most vital point to consider is what we should do about the war. The war began in distant Europe just over a year ago. Now it has come practically near our very door both in the East as well as in the West. The war is mainly between Germany and England. Germany stands for Nazim, i.e., the rule of the sword. England from the very beginning of the war has been declaring that she has been fighting for democracy. The repeated requests of the Indian National Congress to England to establish democracy in India in the first

(Continued on Page 19.)

RACES AT POONA

Vandyke Unlucky In Chief Event

Britt Scores A Double: Some Thrilling Finishes Provide Good Sport

There was only a moderate crowd present on the opening day of the Autumn Meeting at Poona. The weather was rather oppressive, a hot wind blowing for most of the time.

The exchanges were fairly even with three first favourites obliging and some slightly less fancied horses turning trumps. The day, however, was not altogether without any surprise. Attaf Beg in the last event was the only horse that paid a three figure dividend for the day. The failures of hot favourites in form like Royal Rival and Sultana Salim were the cause of much comment and criticism.

BRITT OBLIGES AT LAST

Jockey Britt who has been off colour for quite a long time this season, brought off a fine double on Zahir and Mona Liza. Saddling honours were all even during the day's proceedings.

Bay Nazir, from the Kolhapur Stable caused a mild flutter of surprise in the opening event in which Black Cushion the daughter of Fairy Rock was the favourite. Sibbritt on the Celebrator Colt kept him nicely on hand, and drew away to win comfortably by two lengths from Black Cushion and Queen of Sheba.

Majnun Anwahi in the first division of the Holkar Plate was selected the best to stand by the public and Laloo amply justified the confidence of the public in him. Desert Prince was leading up to the member's enclosure, but Majnun Anwahi with a final burst of speed overtook him to win by a length. Almaroo filled the third rank with Lovely one a good fourth.

Double Oak and Paila Number had the best following in the Deccan Plate and like good horses they made a good attempt to save the punters' place money. Captain Blood the bracket mate of Fairy Queen, had the powerful assistance of Meekings to win by a length from Paila Number and the favourite Double Oak.

THRILLING FINISHES

The Alandi Plate and the Newbury Plate provided the most exciting finishes for the day. Royal Rival was the market choice in the Alandi Plate but in spite of Even's assistance on the saddle, it finished nowhere. The winner was Faruq Pasha who was beautifully ridden by Baba Khan to snatch the verdict from Great Star by a head Hashim and the unlucky Zaimul Muluk had an exciting argument for the third place in which the former was awarded the rank, by a short head.

I must call Vandyke the most unlucky horse of the day. But The Son of Mystic Peak, ran a wonderful race and he was not disgraced when he lost by the narrowest of margins to Mona Liza. Considering the excited thoroughbred company in which he was running, his has a commendable performance. Britt on the favourite Mona Liza was trifle luckier than Brace on Vandyke. Le Duc and Tall Story filled the other two berths on the board.

The Curragh Plate also provided a thrilling finish. Lords, Ramban, Silver Armour, and Panna Prince all came flying toward the winning post practically in a row and the judges must have had a tough job to decide the issues. Neck, half length and neck were the margin of verdict, separating Lords, Ramban, and Silver Armour.

JADHAV BREAKS SPELL

Jadhav who is having a rather lean time of late made a sensational comeback on Attaf Beg in the concluding event of the day. The Baroda bracket was much in demand and it was some satisfaction that the minor remunerative ranks went to Majboor and Young Tiger from the same stable. Attaf Beg, fancied by a few at 10 to 1, won comfortably and the credit of his victory should go to jockey Jadhav, who kept his wand handy and drew away nicely to win.

The daily double and daily treble were successfully spotted out by some paying Rs. 201 and Rs. 804, respectively.

THE DECCAN PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 5 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's BAY NAZIR 8/6, Sibbritt 1
Lt. Col. E. C. A. Smith's BLACK CUSHION 8/5, Evans 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Gackwar of Baroda's QUEEN OF SHEBA 8/5, Britt 3
Mr. G. Subbarao's TRUSTY 8/6, Brace 4
Not run: Come True 8/3, Ratnamala 8/5, Pearl Begum 8/5.
Won by 2 lengths. 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 41 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 60 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 16 and Rs. 40 for places.
Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE HOLKAR PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. J. R. Khan and K. J. Mehta's MAJNUN ANWAHI 8/6, Laloo 1
Mr. Syed Mehdi's DESERT PRINCE 9/0, Saadur Khan 2

Mr. Zamand's ALMAROO 7/8, K. B. Irani 3
Mr. E. G. Merchant's LOVELY ONE 9/0, Ramchandra 4
Not run: Fil Fil 8/6.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths. 1 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 56 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 20 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 31 and Rs. 31 for places.
Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

THE DECCAN PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 5 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda's CAPTAIN BLOOD 8/6, Meekings 1
Mr. W. Evans' PAILA NUMBER 8/6, Evans 2
Mr. Diamond's DOUBLE OAK 8/6, Scanlan 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ROSE OF DEWAS 8/6, Sibbritt 4
Not run: Bell Act 8/6, Mountain Daisy 8/3.
Won by 1 length, 1 length, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 33 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 57 for win; Rs. 32, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE ALANDI PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. F. A. Irani's FARUQ PASHA 9/2 (cd. 8/11), B. Khan 1
Mr. N. B. D. Pandole's GREAT STAR 8/0 (cd. 7/9), Shanker 2
Mr. N. Rupchand's HASHIM 7/11, Raf. faele 3
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's ZAIN UL MULUK 7/7, Whiteside 4
Not run: Wheel of Fortune 7/7.
Won by head, 1 1/2 lengths, short head.
Time: 1 min. 51 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 61 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 29 and Rs. 19 for places.
Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

THE HOLKAR PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Diamond's ZAHIR 8/10, Britt 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAB-DAN 8/13, Sibbritt 2
Raja I. Dhanrajgir's FAHAD PASHA 9/4 (cd. 8/11), B. Khan 3
Mr. S. S. Chenoy and Lt. Col. M. S. Irani's FARAJ ALLAH 8/10, Jones 4
Not run: Aaron 9/5, Starlight 9/0.
Won by 3/4 length, 1 length, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 54 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 44 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 51 and Rs. 42 for places.
Winner trained by H. R. Somekh.

THE NEWBURY PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Nawabzada Fakhr ul Muluk of Bhopal's MONA LIZA 8/0, Britt 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE 8/2, Brace 2
Mr. Ravilal Shantidas' LE DUC 8/0, Whiteside 3
Mr. A. Svamvar's TALL STORY 8-5, Billett 4
Not run: Dinah's Son 8/11, Budapest 8/0.
Won by head, 1 1/4 lengths, short head.
Time: 1 min. 54 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 37 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 21 and Rs. 21 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE CURRAGH PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. F. H. Mehta's LORDS 7/9, Raf. faele 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAM-BAN 8/0, Sibbritt 2
Mr. D. M. Mistry's SILVER ARMOUR 8/3 (cd. 7/13), K. Hassan 3
Lt. Col. Zorwar Singh's PANNA PRINCE 8/12, Bond 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 88 for win; Rs. 37, Rs. 19 and Rs. 87 for places.
Winner trained by E. C. Forsyth.

THE CURRAGH PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 5 furlongs.

Sir Sultan Chinoy's ALBERTINE 8/4, Brace 1
Mr. A. Svamvar's SO THAT'S THAT 9/4, Jones 2
Mr. A. Higgins' IMPETUS 9/0, Scanlan 3
Mr. A. Svamvar's KING OF THE RING 7/9, Billett 4
Not run: Lord Clarion 9/0, Suryakumar 7/11.
Tote paid Rs. 39 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 28 and Rs. 44 for places.
Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE ALANDI PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. G. A. Jaspawalla's ATTAF BEG 8/12, Jadhav 1
H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda's MAJBOOR 8/12, Britt 2
H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda's YOUNG TIGER 8/9, Meekings 3

Football

R. A. F. Fail Before Infantry

Welch Regiment Easily Better Air Force

The Royal Air Force were not effective against the Welch Regiment on Saturday. Their raids were not organised and were feeble. The superior attacking of the Welch held them at bay over their own area and the R. A. F. were lucky to escape a bad beating. The Infantry were vastly superior and took things easy and won by five goals to one. This victory carries the Welch into the semi-final of the Hinrich's Memorial Shield Football Tournament, where they await the winners of the W. I. A. A. and Bombay City Police match.

A fine passing movement led up to the Welch opening their tally in the fifth minute, Richards being responsible. The Regiment were surprised to see this lead being squared in the ninth minute. A fast breakaway by the R. A. F. forwards saw them in the opposite area. Miller correctly rushed between James and Brady to meet a pass from the right, with a hot first timer he beat Rose.

The teams remained on terms for five minutes, though the Welch were doing almost all the pressing. Then came a good goal from Moore, who stopped a pass from Stone and sent it in from 15 yards out from rather a difficult angle. The Welch maintained pressure and Langton missed a sitter five minutes from the interval. Hill then wasted another good scoring opportunity. He however, made

amends immediately after when, following some clever dribbling in co-operation with Moore and Richard he netted Regiment's third goal. Hill was unfortunate not to register a fourth goal, when the Welch moved up after the kick off, a hard shot of his smacking the cross bar.

The fourth goal, however, came in the second minute after the interval, Langton using to purpose a good pass from Richards. The last named completed the Welch tally four minutes later. This was a goal from a spectacular shot that had Banks guessing.

The winners were in every way superior to the R. A. F. after this, though the latter did the best they could gallantly. The Airforce goal had a charmed life, as shot after shot failed to find the net.

The Welch went into the semi-final round, beating the R. A. F. by five goals to one.

The teams were:—
WELCH REGIMENT:—Rose, James and Brady, Bailey, Evans and Peasey; Moore, Richards, Stone, Hill and Langton.
ROYAL AIR FORCE:—Banks; Roberts and Lloyd, Brice, Johnson and Green; Tearle, Bray, Miller, Fowler and Browning.

To-day's Match

Cooperage 5-40 p.m.—Y. M. C. A. vs. Anti-Aircraft Battery.

DAS CUP FOOTBALL

Y. M. C. A. And Police Win

Football at Parel saw two quarter-final matches in the Das Cup tournament decided.

In the early encounter the Y. M. C. A. beat the "Times of India" by three goals to one. The winners were the better side. Yet, the Pressmen took the lead ten minutes from the start through Eason. The advantage was not long lived for McShane put the teams on terms five minutes late.

Sharing two goals, the sides crossed goals. The Y. M. C. A. took the lead through McShane, who sent in smartly a partial clearance by Cardozo. A minute after, N. Jesudian with some brilliant dribbling bettered the "Times of India" defence and scored a nice goal.

There was no further scoring.

POLICE WIN

The second match of the evening saw the Bombay City Police and the M. T. E. (Artificers and apprentices) clash. This was a fast game and the Police ran out winners by two clear goals.

The R. I. N. youngsters were a game side and gave the Police more opposition than they expected. But, the winners were the more experienced side. Both the Police goals came in the first half. The M. T. E. in the second half fought all the way keeping their goal from being penetrated further.

To-day's Matches

St. Xavier's Gymkhana, Parel Dass Cup, 4-40 p.m.—W. I. A. A. Staff vs. Bengal Club; 5-30 p.m. Satranjan Shield (Semi-Final)—B. E. S. T. vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway (Replay.)

Gurkhas Enter Final

DEHRA DUN, Sept. 27.
In the All-India Darshan Lal Cup Football Tournament the 18th Gurkha Rifles qualified for the final by defeating the Independent Friends Club, Ambala, by three goals to nothing. The Gurkha Rifles scored all three goals in the second half. They will now meet the National Sporting Club, Saharanpur, in the final.—A. P.

ROY EXPELLED BY U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Primary Membership Disallowed

LUCKNOW, Sept. 28.

It is understood that a decision expelling Mr. M. N. Roy for one year from the primary membership of the Congress was taken at a meeting of the Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee this afternoon.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Acting President of the Provincial Congress Committee, presided at the meeting.—United Press.

rods a YOUNG TIGER 8/9, Meekings 3
Mr. C. N. Pormasand's KHALAF NAB-SAF 8/0, Evans 4
Not run: Shah Jamal 8/5.
Tote paid Rs. 102 for win; Rs. 29, Rs. 47 and Rs. 58 for places.
Winner trained by Moosa.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET

U. M. Merchant, Khairaz And H. J. Merchant Bat Well

The Hindu Gymkhana "A" having gathered the same number of points as the Bombay Cricketers in the Purshottam Shield cricket tournament, the teams met in a deciding match that started on Saturday and will be continued to-day on the Hindu Gymkhana ground.

The home side, won the toss, and sent their opponents out to field. They were kept there for the whole of Saturday afternoon, and will do some more fielding to-day, as the Hindu Gymkhana had at the close of play lost five wickets for the nice total of 188. U. M. Merchant is travelling smoothly to his century, for when the umpires suspended the game on Saturday he had reached 88. His innings was of the type most fans like—not dreary and slow. He punctuated caution with aggressive tactics, using his brains to serve up a really fine display of batsmanship. He had with him, unbeaten, S. V. Palwankar, who had climbed to a valuable 32. K. M. Bhatia (35) was unlucky to have been forced to return to the pavilion, injured. He will probably come to the crease again.

Scores:—
HINDU GYMKHANA:—V. M. Merchant c Dossa b Godambe 9; R. S. Mahajan c Dossa b Godambe 15; L. P. Jai c Godambe b Kothare 2; M. S. Gurtu st. Hindlekar b Kothare 0; U. M. Merchant not out 88; K. H. Jobanputra c Dalve b Godambe 1; K. M. Bhatia retired 35; B. V. Palwankar not out 32; extras 5; total (for five wickets) 188.

RAJJI SCORES 85

Some fast batting was seen at the Parsi Gymkhana when the Jolly Cricketers and the Parsees drew. The latter batting first ran up a total of 188 for 4 wickets. The Jolly men replied with 140 for the same number of wickets.

PARSI GYMKHANA:—182 for 4 wickets declared (K. R. Meherhomji 58, J. S. Lawyer 53—not out, J. H. Wadia 40, H. Kanga 20; R. K. Udeshi three for 63).

JOLLY CRICKETERS:—140 for four wickets (V. N. Rajji 85, R. V. Kapadia 20; J. H. Wadia two for 13, R. W. Cassinath two for 42).

KHAIRAZ PLEASES

H. G. Khairaz was in a happy mood when playing for the Islam Gymkhana against the Persian C. C. He delighted those that saw the match, as his care-free style is always pleasing to watch. Khairaz is by no means just a slogger, and with a little more luck, which comes poorly his way, he would be heard more off. In him we find the right temperament. Khairaz is as happy with a duck as with fifty or more. Khairaz on Saturday scored nine fours and a hefty sixer.

Another bright spot was struck by H. J. Merchant, who in a stalwart innings gathered a racy 64. A little caution and he would not have been stumped by Panday off E. Wadia at this figure.

D. Vevaina, number seven on batting list did exceedingly well for the Persian C. C. When the match was closed he had reached 57, Vevaina is also a fast bat and 8 fours came from him on Saturday.

ISLAM GYMKHANA:—179 for eight wickets declared (H. G. Khairaz 66; H. J. Merchant 64; J. Vajifdar three for 56).

PERSIAN C. C.:—418 for seven wickets (D. V. Vevaina 57-not out; H. G. Khairaz three for 31, S. Hussain one for 10.)

LABOUR'S CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA'S LEADERSHIP

(Continued from Page 17.)

instance as a proof of her sincerity, have gone in vain. England has deprived India of her right of free expression of opinion as regards the war with the help of the Defence of India Act. She has with the aid of this Act stopped all meetings, exterminated, detained and imprisoned thousands of Congress, Kisan, and Trade Union workers, and has also to a very large measure gagged the Press; and she has very recently made the retention and training of even the Congress volunteer Corps impossible.

ON GANDHIJI'S MORAL SUPPORT

The attitude of the National Congress from the very beginning of the war was most considerate. Mahatmaji was all along against embarrassing England in any way in this hour of her trial. Being on principle against all wars, he could not of course offer England any material help in the prosecution of the war but as he thought England's cause was just, his moral support was for her. But some of his most ardent followers, in spite of his opposition, went to the length of offering the hand of help in the actual prosecution of the war provided the right of India to independence was acknowledged and a National Government responsible to the elected members of the Assembly was established at the Centre. Even this friendly proposal was not accepted by the British Government. To add injury to insult the old excuses of England's responsibilities in India and problems of the minorities were brought forward. The thin veil that England still had on her face was thus completely torn away. No room was left for doubt that England's only intention was to safeguard her own imperial interests and with that end in view to strengthen further the fetters of India's slavery. There is a limit to everything and as far as Indian National Congress was concerned that limit was now passed. So the All-India Congress Committee has at its last meeting at Bombay not only withdrawn the hand of co-operation that it offered before both at Delhi and Poona but has also given up the attitude of neutrality.

Mahatmaji has again taken up the leadership of the Indian National Congress. He has once more become its generalissimo. Those of us who have the good fortune of knowing him well and are acquainted with his methods of work know what this resumption of leadership means. It means fight for India's freedom. What the form of that fight will be, it is impossible just now to predict. Everything will depend on how circumstances develop.

PLEA FOR UNITY

But the question is—what will the Trade Union Congress do in this fight? Will it stand aloof, as it has done on many past occasions, or will it take a very active part, taking up the cause as its own?

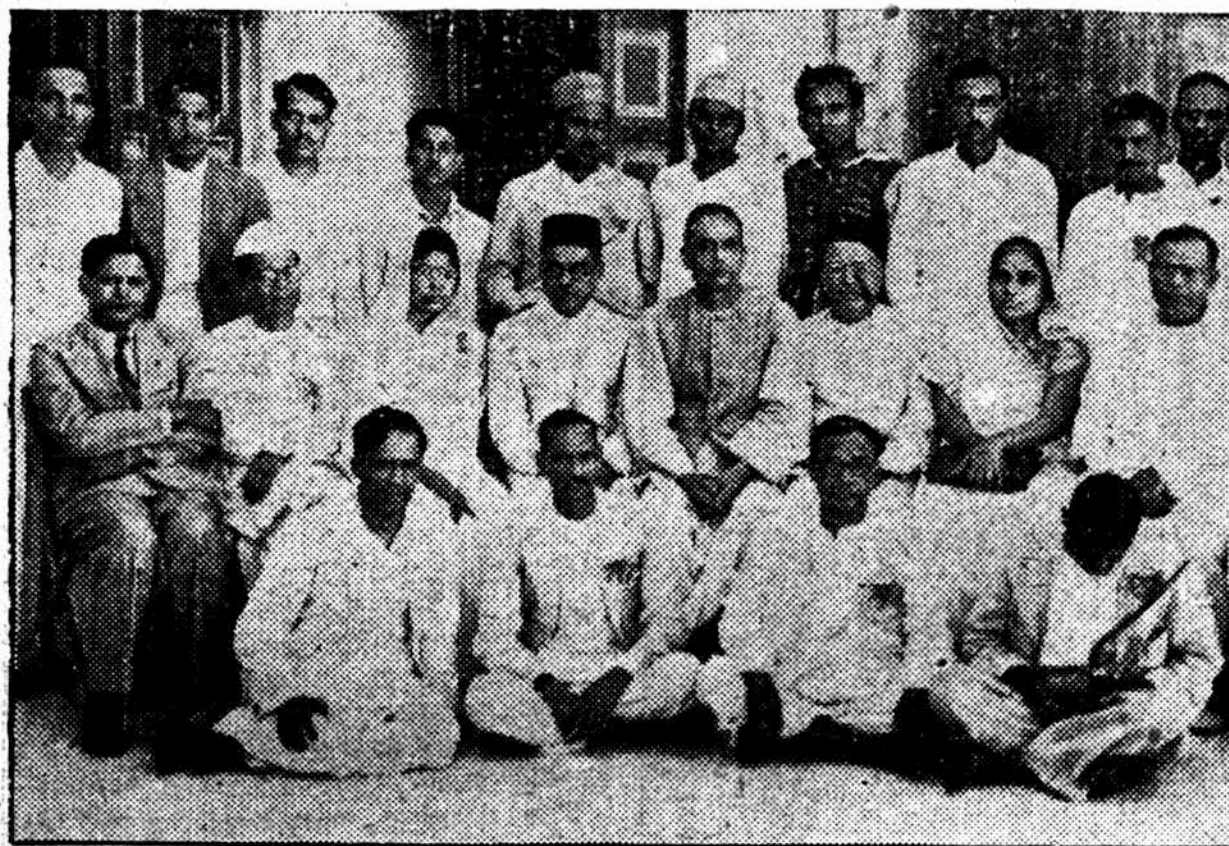
A large section of the trade union leaders will probably say—Congress is not going sufficiently ahead. To such leaders my humble appeal is, even if that be true, we cannot for a moment forget that for a nation absolutely dependent and helpless like ours, hope of salvation lies only in unity. Let us pause and think. Let us again ponder that through unity alone lies the path of our salvation, and from that conviction the much needed unity will automatically follow.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

Social insurance includes:—

- (1) Health Insurance;
- (2) Unemployment Insurance;
- (3) Old age Insurance.

Under Health Insurance again come (a) Workmen's Compensation; (b) Provident Funds; (c) Maternity Benefit. Of these three classes of social insurances only as regards Health Insurance has



General Council of Labour Organisations which met at the Servants of India Society on Saturday.

something been done in India.

In India the workers employed in a majority of the small unregulated factories are outside the scope of this Act. The provisions relating to the amounts of compensation should be amended to increase the rates. For instance, under the provisions of the British Act, the minimum amount to be paid as compensation in case of fatal accident is £200/- (approximately Rs. 2,650), whereas in India it is Rs. 500/-. Under the Indian Act, workmen are at present entitled to compensation only if the injury results in disablement for more than seven days. It is necessary that this waiting period of seven days should be reduced to at least three, as is provided in the British Act. Again, the provisions of the Indian Act are unsatisfactory inasmuch as the Act provides for compensation only for a few occupational diseases, the result being that in many cases workmen are not entitled to any compensation. It is essential that the list of occupational diseases coming under the Act should be enlarged so as to include all industrial diseases.

PROVIDENT FUNDS

These are usually found operating only in undertakings directly or indirectly supported by Government or Municipalities. They have also been adopted by the Railways and some large-scale, and very few small, private concerns. Effort should be made so that the provident fund system is introduced in all the concerns.

MATERNITY BENEFIT

Provincial legislations giving maternity benefit are in existence in Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Central Provinces, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. There is no reason why Maternity Benefit legislation should not be introduced in the other provinces also.

National health insurance should be compulsory in principle for the whole population without distinction of occupation or social status. Its funds should be raised by a levy on all incomes, wages, remuneration or profit subject to a certain minimum which should be exempted. Although contributions may be graded, the benefits derived should be the same for all insured persons including their families.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

There are unemployment insurance systems in many countries of Europe, in the United States of America, in South Africa and in New Zealand. In India, let alone unemployment insurance, even complete statistics of unemployment are lacking. Similar is also the case with old age insurance. We have no such system in India, though it is now well established in the great majority of other countries.

As to what should be the underlying principles of Social Insurance systems to be introduced in India, I quite agree with the views ex-

pressed by Mr. N. M. Joshi in his memorandum on Labour Legislation and Labour Reform pleaded before the Labour Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee. Mr. Joshi is of opinion that social insurance in India will have to be compulsory if it is to be of real utility to the workers.

Legislation for the collection of statistics regarding the economic condition of the people is now in force in a majority of the countries which have any industrial importance. The Bombay Government introduced the Statistics Bill in 1924. Opposition was offered to it especially by the employers and it was abandoned by the Government in 1926. The Royal Labour Commission recommended that legislation be adopted, preferably by the Central Legislature, enabling the competent authority to collect information from employers regarding the remuneration, attendance and living conditions (including housing) of industrial labour, from merchants regarding prices, from money-lenders regarding loans to workers and from landlords regarding rentals.

TRADE UNION UNITY AND CONSOLIDATION

It is a matter of supreme pleasure that the unity achieved at Nagpur in 1938 has not only remained undisturbed but has been daily growing stronger. The difference in ideology and the conflict over line of action that were responsible for the split at Nagpur in 1929 have now completely vanished. New differences have however appeared. But I believe the bitter experience of the past has made us sufficiently intelligent and liberal minded to be able to get over these differences and in spite of them to keep our unity intact.

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN LABOUR

T. U. C. Reception Committee Chairman's Address

Mr. S. C. Joshi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Eighteenth Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress in the course of his welcome address said:—

The Trade Union Movement in India was started in right earnest after the Great European War of 1914. Before that, there were a few organisations in existence which could be called Trade Unions. In the last century the cause of labour was on some occasions championed by some philanthropic individuals.

When the first Factory Act was passed in 1881, a protest was made against the inadequacy of the protective proposals of that Act. In 1906 the Postal workers

in this City organised themselves into a club and worked for the amelioration of the conditions of workers. The Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha, started in 1911, used to make representations to Government and to intervene in several industrial disputes on behalf of the workers in the city.

So great, however, was the fear from the employers and other quarters that all these Associations were afraid of openly styling themselves as Trade Unions.

It was during the war period that the Provincial and District Postal Unions were formed in this Province. The G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, the Indian Seamen's Union, the Ahmedabad Textile Workmen's Union, the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union and the Port Trust Employees' Union also came into existence.

The beginning thus made proved very useful and continued its upward trend steadily. The average membership of the Unions in the Province which was only 43,000 during the year 1922, has now risen to nearly 160,000. The number of Unions has, during this period, increased from 97 to 180, 81 of which are in Bombay City alone.

PROBLEMS OF IMMIGRANT LABOUR

The working classes in this city and in India, as in all other countries of the world, are drawn from the country-side. Many of the immigrants have either very small resources at home or feel the necessity of supplementing their incomes and hence they migrate to the cities.

In the absence of a central Employment Bureau to facilitate employment, they present themselves at the gates of offices, factories, mills, etc., and it is considered a fortunate spell of fate if employment is obtained.

Many individuals thus attracted to the industrial places are left helplessly unemployed in cities or are compelled to accept any class of employment which they may come across. All this has its inevitable effect upon their life. The life which was full of energy and ambition in a village, now appears to be full of vexation and troubles.

Then again, most of the quarters for the working classes are erected by private owners in which these toiling masses are not housed but are warehoused.

The working places where they devote practically the full day, are very congested and unhealthy and when they return in the evening weary and fatigued, they remove themselves only from one congested building into a dark and congested home. The strong and reckless who thus left the village to find work and increased income after having got into this plight pass away within a short space of time of a few years, with a ruinous result not only for the present but for the future of India.

After criticising the Congress Ministries for their alleged "apathy" and "hostility" towards the labour movement, Mr. Joshi concluded:—

WAGE INCREASE

The majority of our workers are still unorganised, while the capitalist offensive goes on unabated, aided by the repressive policy of the State. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the labour movement in this country should be strengthened on all fronts in order effectively to resist the onslaught. The problems of Indian labour are varied and many. It is for this Session of the T. U. C. to discuss them thoroughly and reach decisions. One problem of immediate importance is of securing adequate wage increase to our workers in proportion to the cost of living that has risen since the War.

First Step In Labour Unity

N.T.U.F Merges Into A.I.T.U.C.

"Rebirth Of Labour Movement In India", Says Dr. Pillai

Protest Against Arrest Of Labour Leaders Under Defence Of India Act

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first step in the direction of establishing complete unity between the two main labour organisations in India was taken today when the National Trades Union Federation, at its session held at Parel, decided to merge into the All-India Trade Union Congress.

The Trades Union Federation laid down a proviso that, prior to the fusion, the A.I.T.U.C. should change its constitution so that all political questions as well as questions of strikes and affiliation should be decided by three-fourths majority.

Mr. N. M. Joshi presided over the session of the N.T.U.F. which lasted for about half an hour at the R. M. Bhat High School at Parel.

LABOUR LEGISLATION URGED.

The All-India Trade Union Congress which commenced its session immediately after the N. T. U. F. passed seven resolutions, the most important of which urged the Government to undertake a programme of labour legislation including a scheme of social insurance, reduction of hours of work to a maximum of 48 per week, and minimum living wage for all industrial workers. The A.I.T.U.C. protested against the ordinance amending the Payment of Wages Act, as also against the Ordinance in connection with the conscription of skilled labour. The arrest of labour leaders in different provinces since the outbreak of war was condemned.

Proceedings Of N. T. U. F.

The proceedings of the National Trades Union Federation commenced at 1-30 p.m. Mr. N. M. Joshi presiding. In the course of his address the President said that the present session was, in a sense, an important one. Referring to the proposal for affiliation he stated that the terms of affiliation were first discussed at the Calcutta session. After the Nagpur session, the N.T.U.F. was affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress. For two years, this affiliation continued. Following affiliation with the A. I. T. U. C., they decided that although the N. T. U. F. should exist, it should not function vigorously, because two All-India organisations could not function vigorously. Although they had more than 60 Unions affiliated to their organisations, they mostly worked together. In only a single instance they worked separately and that was. Mr. Joshi added, in sending one of their men to be trained in Great Britain in trade unionism. This was done, Mr. Joshi said, at his instance.

TWO YEARS' TEST

Continuing, Mr. Joshi said that during the two years of affiliation, their relationship was harmonious, although he could not say that there were no differences. The question was raised at a meeting of the General Council on Friday, and there were some members who were satisfied with the joint working, but there were others who doubted whether the merger would be in the interests of the working-class people. Ultimately, they decided upon an amalgamation.

NAGPUR SPLIT & AFTER

Reverting to the split which occurred at Nagpur, Mr. Joshi said that he was one of those who were responsible for the split. He did not regret it and he hoped that all of them who learnt that lesson would be guided in the future in the conduct of the Trade Union Movement in India. It had also fallen to his lot now, as the President of the N.T.U.F., to allow the proposal of a merger. They had now realised that se-

parate working led to the weakening of the working-class people.

MERGER RESOLUTION

Mr. V. V. Giri next moved the following resolutions:—

"In view of the fact that the experience of the joint working of the National Trades Union Federation and the All-India Trade Union Congress on the basis of the decisions for unity reached at Nagpur in 1938 has been found to be encouraging, be it resolved that the complete unity be effected between the two organisations by merging the National Trades Union Federation into the All-India Trade Union Congress provided the A.I.T.U.C. changes its constitution so as to incorporate the following points which have been the principles agreed upon as the basis for unity: "all political questions as well as questions of strikes and affiliation with any foreign organisation be decided by three-fourths majority."

The merger of the National Trades Union Federation in the All-India Trade Union Congress shall be effected in the manner hereinafter mentioned, namely:—

(1) All Unions affiliated to the National Trades Union Federation shall on the date of the merger be transferred automatically to the A.I.T.U.C. and shall thereafter be considered to be affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress for all purposes.

(2) That all rights and liabilities of the National Trades Union Federation in respect of the Unions affiliated to the N.T.U.F. on the date of the merger shall be transferred to the A.I.T.U.C. as from the date of the merger.

(3) That any payments made by the Unions affiliated to the National Trades Union Federation to that organisation in respect of its contributions shall be considered to be the payments made to the A.I.T.U.C. and such Unions shall not be required to make a double payment of such amount to the A.I.T.U.C."

A Committee composed of Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. V. R. Kalappa and Mr. S. C. Joshi was suggested to bring about the merger of the two organisations.

In moving the resolution Mr. V. V. Giri stated that as one of those who had striven to bring

about unity between the two organisations, he was glad that such a merger was now consummated.

BENEFICIAL TO WORKERS

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose observed that worked with mutual confidence and goodwill, he was sure that the merger would be beneficial to the working-classes.

Winding up the proceedings, after the resolution was passed, Mr. N. M. Joshi appealed for unity in their ranks, as it was necessary and as they had done to make sacrifices of some of their views in the interests of the working-classes.

The session concluded within half an hour.

After the presidential speech, Dr. R. P. Pillai, Director of the International Labour Office at New Delhi addressed the T.U.C. and said that the passing of the "amalgamation" resolution marked the rebirth of labour movement in India. He hoped that the unity brought about by the amalgamation would be permanent.

"It is the object of labour" said Dr. Pillai "that freedom and democracy should survive and that such freedom and democracy should be not only for a limited few but for the multitude."

ARREST OF LABOUR LEADERS

The Trade Union Congress next considered a resolution moved by Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose protesting against the arrest of Labour Leaders in different provinces since the outbreak of war. Mr. Bose referred to Bengal where, he said, the legitimate activities of trade unions had been practically paralysed.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Bhagwat and supported by Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Mr. Ratikant Sarkar and Mr. Kashiprasad of Cawnpore.

The Congress adopted the resolution unanimously.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar moved a resolution protesting against the Ordinance promulgated by the Government of India amending the Payment of Wages Act. Mr. Khedgikar urged that compulsion should not be used in the matter of collecting funds for war. Mr. Zaman supported the resolution which was adopted by the Congress.

WAR ALLOWANCE

Mr. R. S. Ruikar from Nagpur moved a resolution condemning the attitude of employers including the Central and Provincial Governments for not conceding the legitimate demands of workers for war allowance. He pointed out that while the prices of important commodities had risen, the wage level had not gone up correspondingly. He urged the workers to unite and put up a fight without which he said, they could never get their grievances redressed.

Mr. Phani Ghose, and Mrs. Chando supported the resolution. It was passed.

Proceedings Of A.I.T.U.C.

The session of the All-India Trade Union Congress commenced at 3 p.m. After the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, messages of greeting to the T.U.C. were read. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a message, hoped that the T.U.C. would give its whole-hearted support to the Indian National Congress. Bibi supported the resolution which was adopted by the T.U.C.

A resolution moved from the Chair urged the Bihar Government not to undertake any legislation for the settlement of trade disputes involving the curtailment of the workers' right to strike without consulting the parties affected. The resolution was accepted by the Congress.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Mr. Hariharnath Shastri moved

a resolution that the Congress had "learnt with concern the reported decision of the Government of India to absolve employers of their liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act in respect of injuries that may be caused to operatives by the acts of an enemy or acts done in repelling an enemy." The resolution urged that in case such legislation was contemplated, the Government should themselves take over the liability of paying compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Dr. Charu Banerji supported the resolution which was accepted by the House.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The Trade Union Congress adopted the following resolution moved by Mr. M. K. Bose regarding labour legislation:—

This meeting of the A.I.T.U.C. deploras the miserable condition of the industrial workers in India on account of extremely low wages, long hours of work, bad housing conditions, lack of provision against risks like sickness, invalidity, old age and unemployment.

This Congress is of the opinion that the Government should forthwith undertake the programme of labour legislation stated below:—

(i) A scheme of social insurance, giving the workers protection against the risks of sickness, unemployment, invalidity and old age, entirely under the control of public authorities.

(ii) Reduction of hours of work to a maximum of 48 per week.

(iii) Minimum living wage for all industries, regulated and unregulated.

(iv) Protection and general improvement of the conditions of life and work on plantations, in docks and other unregulated occupations."

The Congress thereafter adjourned till 2 p.m. on Sunday.

Three Contestants For Presidential Gadi

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. V. R. Kalappa, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar and Mr. Hariharnath Shastri are the three candidates for the presidential chair of the A.I.T.U.C. for the next year. The elections will take place tomorrow (Sunday).

Bakhle Repudiates Pro-War Statement

BOMBAY, Sept. 28

With reference to the Press message from Dehra Dun that a statement jointly signed by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, M. N. Roy, R. R. Bakhle, Jatin Mitra, W. G. Kulkarni and others, was issued wherein it was said that "in our opinion the Trade Union Congress should declare itself in favour of India's voluntary co-operation in the war against Fascism" Mr. R. R. Bakhle informs the "United Press" that he has signed no such statement on war.—United Press.

SEC. 144 PROMULGATED AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 28.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad has promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting for a period of one month gatherings of five or more persons in public places within the Allahabad Municipal area.

The order is a precautionary measure to safeguard public peace in view of the forthcoming Ramilla celebrations.

Another order also under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibits the carrying of arms and weapons.—A. P.

League Rejects Viceroy's Offer

No Substantial Share In Authority Of Govt. At Centre

"ONLY ONE POINT OUT OF SEVERAL SATISFACTORILY MET"

NEW DELHI, September 28.

After three hours' discussion the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League passed a unanimous resolution regretting that they are unable to accept the present offer of the Viceroy.—A. P.

To accept or not to accept Viceroy's offer contained in His Excellency's Poona declaration of August 8 was the question, that faced the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League to-day. The meeting commenced at 11 this morning with Mr. Jinnah presiding.

It had a record attendance, only three members being absent. They are Mr. Fazlul Huq, Nawab of Mamdot and Begum Mohammedali, former two being ill.

It is learned that at the outset, Mr. Jinnah reported to the meeting the result of his interview with the Viceroy on September 24. It will be recalled that at its Bombay meeting on September 2 the Working Committee of the League had authorised its President, Mr. Jinnah, to seek further information and clarification of six specific points raised in its resolution. These points were:—

The number of proposed increase of the additional members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General,

The manner in which the entire Executive Council will be re-constituted;

What are the other parties with whom the Muslim League will be called upon to work;

What portfolios are to be assigned to every one of these additional members;

The undesirability of panel system for nomination of additional members to the Executive Council and

What were the functions, constitution and composition of the War Advisory Council.

The Working Committee of the League had a two hours' sitting to-day and adjourned at 2 p.m. to meet again at 5 p.m.

The League Cabinet met again at 5 p.m. and decided to reject the Viceroy's offer.

The following members were present:—Mr. M. A. Jinnah (President), Sir Nazimuddin, Maulana Akram Khan, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Malik Barkatali, Nawab Mohd. Ismail Khan, Ch. Khaliquzaman, Raja of Mahmudabad, Mr. S. M. Sharif, Mr. Latif-ul-Rehman, Sardar Aurangzeb Khan, Khan Saadulla Khan, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Haji Essak Sait, Sir Abdulla Haroon, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury, Mr. Abdul Rauf Shah, Qazi Mohd. Isa and Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League has passed the following resolution:—

"The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, in its meeting held at Bombay, on the 2nd of September, 1940, after considering the letter of His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 14th of August, 1940, addressed to the President containing the specific offer regarding the proposed expansion of the Governor-General's Executive Council, and the establishment of a War Advisory Council had requested H. E. the Viceroy to reconsider the matter

and had authorised the President to seek further information and clarification, particularly on the points set out in the resolutions before the Committee could deal with the offer.

UNACCEPTABLE.

"As a result of the communication of these resolutions to H. E. the Viceroy, he invited the President to meet him on the 24th of September, and, after full and free discussion of the points arising out of those resolutions H. E. was pleased to send a formal reply, dated the 25th of September. After giving their most earnest and careful consideration to the whole matter, the Committee, notwithstanding their desire from the very beginning to help in the prosecution of the war and the Defence of India, regret that they are unable to accept the present offer for the following reasons:—

NO SUBSTANTIAL SHARE.

1. That the inclusion of only two representatives of the Muslim League, in the proposed expansion of the Governor-General's Executive Council, of which neither the total strength nor the number of additional members has so far been definitely determined, does not give any real and substantial share in the authority of the Government at the Centre.

2. That no indication has been given as to what would be the position of the Muslim League representation in the event of any other party deciding at a later stage to assist in the prosecution of the war, and the Government agreeing to associate it with the Executive Council which may involve a substantial modification and reshuffling of the Executive.

3. That so far the Government do not propose to appoint non-official Advisors in those provinces which are being administered by the Governor, under Section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as the Committee feel that without the association of the Muslim League representatives in the administration of those provinces, it will not be possible to secure real and effective co-operation of the Mussalmans.

WAR ADVISORY COUNCIL.

4. That the proposed War Advisory Council is yet in embryo, and no information is available as to its constitution, composition and functions, except that it will probably consist of about 20 members, and that the question of setting it up will be considered after the expansion of the Executive Council is complete.

5. That out of the various points raised in the resolution of the Committee of the 2nd of September, only one relating to panel has been satisfactorily met.—A. P.

Jinnah's Instructions To Pakistan Delegation

PATNA, Sept. 28

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, it is understood, has asked the Pakistan Delegation appointed by the All-India Muslim League to popularise the Pakistan Scheme in Bihar and U. P., to extend its



The Ahrar Political Conference was held at Dalhousie last week under the presidency of Sahibzada Faiz-ul-Hassan (2nd from right, front row). S. Ata Ullah Shah Bukhari, well-known Ahrar leader is seated at his right, while S. Faqir Mohd., Chairman of the Reception Committee is at his left.

Injunctions Against Two Parsi Journals

Defamation Case Sequel To "Aflatoon"

BOMBAY Saturday.

In a suit filed to-day in the High Court by Mrs. Rustom P. Murzban against Nusserwanji N. Engineer, the Editor and Proprietor of a Gujarati weekly called "KOM SEVAK" the Court granted an interim injunction to-day against the defendant restraining the defendant, his servants and agents and each and every of them from further printing, circulating, distributing or otherwise publishing libels and slanders affecting the plaintiff.

A similar application was made by the same plaintiff in the High Court against Messrs. M. S. Bhamgara and Son, publishers of a Gujarati daily called "Rozenam". The Court also granted an interim injunction prayed for.

The cases arose out of the staging of a Gujarati play called "Aflatoon" which is to be performed to-morrow in aid of the War Ambulance Fund organised by the well-known social worker Mrs. Bapsy Sabawalla.

Considerable agitation has been caused in certain section of the Gujarati press in connection with the staging of this play, because it was known that some ladies belonging to respectable families of the community were going to take part in the play.

The plaintiff Mrs. Murzban complained that in connection with this agitation various attacks were made against her and other members of the cast and she filed these suits for damages and for restraining such attacks.

The applications were made to the Court on behalf of Mrs. Murzban by Mr. J. H. Vakeel, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Lam and Co., Solicitors.

The Ladies' Sub-Committee to the Poona District war efforts has arranged for a fete at the Nowrosjee Wadia College at 4 p.m. on October 3. The fete will be opened by H. E. Lady Lumley and the proceeds of the function will be contributed to the Poona District War Gifts Fund.—A. P.

tour to the Central Provinces and Assam

The delegation after completing the U. P. programme is likely to commence the tour in Assam and C. P. in November.—A. P.

Privileges Of Legislator

Imprisonment For Criminal Offence No Bar To Attend Session

RANGOON, Sept. 27.

For the first time in the history of the Burma Legislature a member of the Lower House, serving a term of imprisonment for a criminal offence, was temporarily released for the purpose of attending the current session of the House.

He is U. Chit Pe, regarding whom the Speaker held that his sentence did not disqualify him from membership of the House, and in whose favour the House by a large majority, had carried a resolution urging that the Government should provide facilities for U. Chit Pe to attend the present Session.

U. Chit Pe attended the House to-day, the last day of the session, having been enlarged on two sureties for a period upto twenty hours after the prorogation of the Legislature.

Both the Senate and the House of Representatives were prorogued to-day.—A. P.

DESHPANDE AND NAIK ON TRIAL

Prosecution Under Defence Of India Rules

NASIK, Sept. 28.

The trial opened here before the Prant Officer to-day of Mr. Govindrao H. Deshpande, M.L.A., Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Vasant Rao Naik, M.L.A., President of the Nasik District Congress Committee, and Mr. Wamanrao Yardi, Secretary of the District Congress Committee.

Judgment in these cases will be delivered on Monday next.

It will be recalled that Messrs. Deshpande and Naik were arrested on September 26 under the Defence of India Rules in respect of certain speeches alleged to have been delivered by them in August last.—United Press.

One Year's R. I. For Congress Socialist

RATNAGIRI, Sept. 28

Bhai Tendulkar, a Congress Socialist, who was arrested under the Defence of India Act, was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Sept 28
Sentiment continued depressed on the market to-day with prices of Tata Steel shares showing minor variations and closing finally lower. Tata Deferreds, which closed yesterday at 1657-8, opened at 1650 and after touching 1655 declined to 1647-8. The Ordinaries opened at 325 and hovered around that level closing finally unchanged. Bombay Dyeings moved narrowly around 900 and finally stood at 902-8. Indian Irons were quoted lower at 27-8.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—
Tata Deferreds (1657-8) 1650 1655 1647-8
Tata Ordinaries (325) 325 325-8 324-8 325
Bombay Dyeings (900) 897-8 901-4 900 902-8
Tata Ordinary 325; Tata Deferred 1647-8;
Indian Iron 27-8; Bombay Dyeing 902-8; Century 265; Central India 252-8; Kohinoor 321-14; Associated Cement 115-8; Bombay Burma 505; Scindia Steam 18-10; Tata Hydro 170; Reserve Bank 101; Imperial Bank F P 1490; Central Bank 36-8; Bank of India 133-4; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 90-15

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept 28
LONDON:—
B C. RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 27th March
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 27th March
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 27th March
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 6 months 1/6 1/4 Two months
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 333 1/2
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
AVR:—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 22
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES:—
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 28th inst.
Shanghai London 0/3 11/16 28th inst.
New York London 4/03 1/2 27th inst.
London Java 7/58 27th inst.
London New York 4/02 1/2-3 1/2 27th inst.
London Switzerland 17/60 27th inst.
London Stockholm 16/85 27th inst.
London Japan 1/2 1/2 27th inst.
London Canada 4/43 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.
Gold £8-0 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 7/16 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 3/8 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
27th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
27th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call No demand.
3 Months 1/4 per cent.
6 Months 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 163 cent points at exchange 331

IMPORTANCE OF MAHATMA'S "NEW ORDER"

It Will Bring Happiness To Harassed World, Says Bhulabhai

That India's political destiny was linked with Mahatma Gandhi's life was the observation made by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who presided at a public meeting held at Dana Bunder to celebrate the 72nd birthday of Gandhiji.

Mr Bhulabhai said that that day they were celebrating the birthday of a great Indian in Consonance with whose life India's political progress maintained pace in recent history. Gandhiji was fearless in his lead. His strength unlike that of a soldier which was only physical, was derived from his soul. He was selfless in his mission of "Non-Violence" and "Truth".

Proceeding, he said that at that moment Gandhiji was engaged in momentous conversations with the Viceroy. He had then put freedom to propagate "Non-Violence" over the issue of Independence of the country. At that juncture when the world was involved in carnage, rapine violence, bloodshed and war and man had descended to bestiality his message was needed most.

Concluding, Mr. Bhulabhai said that only the "New Order" (as referred to by Mahatma Gandhi, where there was not to be any violence and peace would prevail), would solve the present ills of humanity and bring happiness into the world. It was incumbent on them to pray for his long life so that he might fulfil his mission. With Vande Mataram the function came to a close.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 28
Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York.

London Spot silver as well as forward quotations were unchanged at 23 7/16d. and at 23 3/8d. respectively. The market was quiet and featureless. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was 3 3/8.

The local market was quiet to-day with a restricted business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD	
Ready	Rs. 42 0 6
Aso	42 1 0
Sovereigns	28 6 0
SILVER	
Ready	62 13 0
Aso	62 14 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 28
The Japan-Axis Pact was a boon to local Bear operators and prices in the cotton market were depressed. The local market did not follow the rise in New York but to-day's decline of 13 points in New York was fully responded.

The market opened at Rs. 198 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 197 on scattered selling. Later on there was short covering and prices recovered to Rs. 198-8 but again reacted to Rs. 198. The tone of the market was quiet.

Later on there was scattered short covering and Broach A/M delivery improved to Rs. 199. The tone of the market was quietly steady and closing quotations at 3 p.m. were as under:—

F G M G BROACH:—	
April/May	Rs. 198 8 0
FINE M G OOMRA:—	
December/January	174 8 0
F G M G BENGAL:—	
December/January	141 4 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES	
Bombay, Sept 27	
Broach A/M highest 203 3/4 lowest 202 1/4 closing 202 1/2	
Oomra D/J highest 180 lowest 178 1/2 closing 178 1/2	
Bengal D/J highest 145 3/4 lowest 144 closing 144 1/2	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY	
Since 1st Sept	
In full-pressed bales	
Yesterday	This year Last year
Khandesh	30 2,607
Central India	3,768
Barsi and Nagar	110 7,234
Hyderabad/Gaorani	23 6,763
Berar	851
Central Provinces	851
Total Oomras	163 21,223
Dholeras	118 1,039
N W Provinces	5,397
Rajputana	3,166
Sind-Punjab	1,593 12,306 11,794
Broach	28
Coompta and Dharwar	3,651 4,501
Western-Northern	404 4,438 3,782
Cocanada	
Tinnevely and Cambodia	
Total	1,997 20,676 50,930

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA: Sept. 28.
The Calcutta Exchange is closed to-day being Saturday.—A. P.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS: Sept. 28.
A fair amount of business resulted in the local Stock Exchange. Government Securities and Banks were firm, while Planting and Sugar shares met with good support. Business was restricted in Textiles due to lack of sellers. Amongst Miscellaneous issues Indian Iron and Steel Corporation were fairly steady.
Transactions reported from 12 noon of 27th inst. to 12 noon to-day are:—
Indian Bank 26 1/2, Periakaramall 17c d; Chembras 3, Velliamattam Rubber 17 1/2, Cochin Malabars 6 1/2, Coorgs 26 1/2, 27, Peer-made 24 1/2, South Madras Electrics 12, Mysore Paper 12 1/4 s l, Mysore Chemicals 12 1/4 s o l, Mysore Tobacco 8 1/4 s l, Amrutnjan Pref 92, Singareni 9 1/2, Indian Steel Rolling ordy 7 1/9 s l, 7 1/11, 7 1/12.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	
1940-41	1939-40
Receipts to date 27-9-40	936000 1647000
Receipts yesterday 27-9-40	47000 87000
Export to date 27-9-40	128000 791000
Stock at Ports 20-9-40	2754000 2545000
Stock at Interior Towns 20-9-40	1943000 2744000
Stock at Liverpool 20-9-40	
Visible supply 20-9-40	
Quantity in sight 20-9-40	1182000 2308000
Quantity out of sight 20-9-40	

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES	
Bombay, Sept 28	
Yarn No. 6 1/2s October 124	December 126
February 128	
Yarn No. 10 1/2s October 140	December 142
February 144	
Yarn No. 20 1/2s October 174	1/2 December 177
17 1/2 February 180	1/2
Yarn No. 40s October 239	December 241
February 243	

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

New York: Sept. 28.	
Previous closing	9.53
To-day's opening	9.51
Difference	-2
To-day's closing	9.57
Difference	+4

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May Rs. 199

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1940
Liverpool: Sept. 28.
The Liverpool Cotton Market will re-open on Tuesday, 1st October.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Sept. 28.
New York cotton was adversely affected by discouraging Bombay cables but later recovered on trade and local support.

The trading in December began at 9.51, i.e. 2 points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on increased liquidation and some hedging but on subsidence of latter the market rallied with substantial support and covering December improved steadily and closed finally at 9.57.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—
October (9.59/69) 9.52/61
December (9.68/9.68) 9.53/61
March (9.59/59) 9.42/42

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—

American October closed
American January closed
Egyptian Giza November closed
Egyptian Giza January closed

LONDON COMMODITIES SEEDS.

London: Sept. 28.
Castor-seeds September October (£17 3/4 quoted) Closed
Linseed Bombay Calcutta September October (£16 1/4 quoted) Closed
Linseed La Plata September (£12 quoted) Closed
Groundnuts Coromandal September October (£14 5/8 quoted) Closed

JUTES

Dundee September (£32) Closed
Lightning September (£30) Closed

RUBBER

Spot (11 9/16d paid and buyers) Closed
Forward January March (11 5/8d paid and value) Closed

METALS

Tin (£259 1/2 buyers; £260 1/2 sellers. Firm) Closed.
Electric Copper (£62) Closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) Closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) Closed.

WEATHER REPORT

POONA: Sept. 28.
The following is the maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at the various stations during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day:—

STATIONS	Temperatures		Rainfall	
	Maximum	Minimum	Past 24 hours	Total since June 1
Chittagong	88	76	0.0	83.3
Calcutta	95	72	0.4	45.1
Cuttack	94	76	0.0	59.2
Patna	91	74	0.4	37.4
Gorakhpur	87	70	0.1	30.8
Benares	90	76	0.0	38.6
Allahabad	91	76	0.0	27.3
Cawnpore	94	75	0.0	21.3
Lucknow	91	72	T	28.4
Jhansi	92	74	0.0	32.5
Agra	96	70	0.0	15.4
Bareilly	91	71	0.0	46.7
Dehra Dun	84	64	0.1	54.1
Delhi	89	70	0.0	18.3
Ambala	93	68	0.4	22.4
Ludhiana	93	68	0.0	23.7
Lahore	91	69	0.0	8.3
Sialkot	85	66	0.2	29.4
Rawalpindi	86	61	0.5	22.3
Lyallpur	92	69	0.0	3.3
Multan	98	72	0.0	3.2
Srinagar	76	49	0.6	8.9
Peshawar	85	53	0.1	1.7
Dehra I. Khan	91	63	0.0	2.5
Fort Sandeman	90	66	0.0	3.2
Quetta	81	54	0.0	0.6
Rangoon	90	77	0.4	90.5
Khandwa	95	76	0.0	30.9
Jubbulpore	91	70	0.0	45.9
Nagpur	93	74	0.0	62.1
BOMBAY		77	0.0	90.5
Ratnagiri	85	77	0.0	90.6
Ahmednagar	91	71	0.0	18.0
Poona	90	70	0.0	18.7
Sholapur	88	72	0.0	22.9
Hyderabad (Dn.)	90	71	T	18.7
Bangalore	83	66	0.1	13.6
Mysore	86	68	2.0	21.2
Calicut	88	79	0.0	100.6
Madras	93	76	0.1	12.0
Shillong	67	53	T	56.9
Darjeeling	63	50	0.7	76.5
Simla	68	46	0.1	39.9
Pachmarhi	82	61	0.0	85.8
Kodaikanal	69	53	0.2	20.0
Colombo	86	76	0.0	21.5
Jacobabad	104	73	0.0	2.0
Hyderabad (Sd.)	96	74	0.0	4.5
Karachi	85	77	0.0	4.6
Jaipur	94	68	0.0	25.4
Ajmer	90	76	0.0	27.3

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: Sept. 28.
Previous closing 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: Sept. 28.
Previous closing 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS
London: Sept. 28.
T T London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE
London: Sept. 28.
The following cable was received from London:—

Market is closed to-day.
LONDON SILVER
London: Sept. 28.

Spot (23 7/16d) Closed
Forward (23 3/8d) Closed
LONDON GOLD
London: Sept. 28.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8/8/0) Closed
LONDON EXCHANGES
London: Sept. 28.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted

London on Shanghai (0-3 11/32 to 0-3 11/16) 0-3 11/32 to 0-3 11/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS
Bombay: Sept. 28.
There was no trading during the night session

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Sept 28
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 57 0 0
Copper sheets Rs. 70 0 0
Tone:—Steady

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Sept 28
Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—
Shipment September Rs. 8-12-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-2-0 to 14-8-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-9-0 to 15-4-0
Tone:—Steady

Deesa 95 68 0.0 16.7 -6.6
Rajkot 96 70 0.0 15.9 -8.8
Ahmedabad 94 75 0.0 16.7 -10.6
Bhopal 90 73 0.0 40.5
Akola 96 73 0.0 33.1 +6.7
Amraoti 96 73 0.0 33.9 +6.2
Indore 90 68 0.0 40.2 +10.3
Malegaon 93 66 0.0 14.7 -3.3
Mussorie 66 53 0.0 83.2 +13.5
Mahabeshwar 75 64 0.1 236.7 -16.3
Baroda 92 71 0.0 18.3
Bahawalpur 99 74 0.0 3.9 -0.1
Belgaum 84 67 0.0 41.5 +3.2
Murree 66 45 1.0 34.0 -1.9
Cherrapunji 71 58 0.1 293.2 -15.7
Bijapur 87 72 0.0 11.3 -2.3
Dahousie 63 45 0.4 56.5 -0.1
Mount Abu 77 66 0.0 47.6 -0.9
Ootacamund 67 56 0.2 23.7 -3.1
Jodhpur 97 73 0.0 10.0 -1.9
Gwalior 93 74 0.0 15.0
T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

Widespread Thunder And Rain In N. W. F.

Poona, Sept. 28
There has been fairly widespread thunder and rain over the region from North-West Frontier Provinces to East Punjab Hills. Thundershowers also occurred locally in Bihar, South-east Madras and a few stations in Assam, Bengal, South Deccan, Mysore, North and Madras coast. Temperatures are appreciably below normal in North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and Kashmir.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28-9-1940.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.001 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 deg rees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 deg rees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.2 degrees (0.3 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.3 degrees (1.6 above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 162 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2
Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 11.26 inches
Total rainfall during the year 91.93 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 28-9-40
At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.7 deg. F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.
For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Sports Jottings

From Here —
— And There

SOME THOUGHTS ON BOMBAY CRICKET

(By J. C. MAITRA)

A few days ago I accidentally met Prof. D. B. Deodhar, the well-known Indian cricketer of Poona. While talking about the awful state of the weather, we referred to Bombay's cricket fixtures which had been washed out for the most part by Jupiter Pluvius. Deodhar agreed with me that there was no sense in arranging matches between June and August when they are spoilt by rain from year to year. He said that Poona had decided to commence its cricket season from September every year. I complimented Maharashtra on the wise step and expressed the hope that Bombay would follow suit before long. I do not know what satisfaction people get in having fixtures on their card which in nine cases out of ten they cannot enjoy.

BEGINNING OF THE SEASON

When the season used to close by September it was a different matter. Now it goes on to February. If the curtain is rolled up by the beginning of September or by the middle of August at the earliest Bombay will have plenty of cricket. What is needed is an organised effort in this regard. As far as I know the Bombay Cricket Association is not interested in the private fixtures of the various clubs and gymkhana. If the latter prefer to have them that way, it is their own affair. The B.C.A. is interested in organised tournaments only. It is up to them to see that they do not clash against one another. I wonder if any of these clubs or gymkhana have worked out the waste of money, energy and time spent on these unplayed matches.

LEAGUE STILL COMING

Bombay's cricket season has now begun in right earnest and during the next three or four months we shall see some topping cricket. Unfortunately all the matches barring those in connection with the "Times of India" Shield, will be in the nature of friendly engagements. The B. C. A. is still cogitating over their scheme for the City League and no body can tell how long they will take to inaugurate it if at all. However Bombay fans have got so much used to it that they would walk miles to witness these week-end matches. The ultimate result of these contests does not matter to them very much and that is natural. All they are anxious to see is the form of their favourites who may be in the running for the Pentangular honours. They are happy if their favourites fare well on the field.

PENTANGULAR CAPTAINCY

There is still a long way to go—nearly two months and a half. Some enthusiasts have been asking me if the tournament would be played this year. And would it be staged at the Bra-bourne Stadium? As far as I know, it will be held and at the usual place too, unless something most unforeseen happens. Now the Hindus are asking the question who would lead their side this year. Isn't it too early to discuss it now? But the Hindus, of all the communities, look at the question of their captaincy most seriously. Perhaps the rivalry between certain indi-

viduals is responsible for this. I am told some papers have set the ball rolling already. I would, however, prefer to wait till the opportune moment arrives.

COMPOSITION OF TEAMS.

The question of composition of the team is still more important. All those who are responsible for the building up of each side, should make every effort to make it as strong and well-balanced as possible. Personal likes or dislikes—that is, favouritism or otherwise, should be left out of consideration altogether. However human nature being what it is they do creep in. Nonetheless they should be shunned as far as possible. The Hindus invite a large number of players from up-country every year for trial. There is a standing complaint that they are not properly tried or unaccountably left out from the final team. I do not wish to mention names at present. Those who are in charge of the affairs know well enough whom I am referring to.

TRIALS ARE A FARCE.

If the team is to be selected purely on merits all other considerations should be set aside. In that case, every player invited should be given a free and full trial. And if the question of local preference is to prevail irrespective of merit then the sooner this farce of trial is given up the better it will be for all concerned. It will save a lot of money to the Hindu Pentangular Committee too. Of course, this rule applies to the other communities as well. The reason why I have singled out the Hindus for my criticism is that they are the greatest culprits in this respect. If the tournament is restricted to the players of the Bombay Presidency, as Dr. P. Subbarayan, President of the Board of Control, suggests, there will not be so much heart-burning among the up-country or local players when they are omitted.

TEAM-CONSTRUCTION AT BHOPAL

The members of the Muslim Pentangular Committee are rather upset over the propagandist staff sent out from Bhopal the other day. They fail to understand the authority of the gentry at Bhopal to build up their team from there. As every one knows, the Nawab of Pataudi has never taken any active interest in the Bombay Pentangular. All the efforts of the Muslim Committee to persuade him to take a hand at it had so far failed. They have now given him up for lost. Syed Wazir Ali, of course, stands on a different footing. It is certainly due to him in a large measure that the Muslims stand on so high a pedestal to-day. Therefore his words of advice are found to carry a lot of weight. But one must go through the usual channel to gain his point.

OPPORTUNITIES TO YOUTH

It is very likely the Muslims would place some of their old hands on the retired list. They had a good try with them last year and they are not likely to do better this year. It would therefore be more advisable for them to yoke new blood to their team. The Parsis did it last year and they were eminently successful. If they are harnessed again, they

are sure to meet with better results. It is a sound policy which every community would do well to adopt. Instead of harnessing the old war horses year after year they should try out young colts, as they do in Australia, so that there may be a regular flow of talents to replace the old stock. By retaining the old ones too long, the progress of the youth may be halted or retarded. It is not right to do so. It is almost suicidal.

GROUSE ABOUT THE REST

There has been a good deal of grouse about the selection of the Rest team and the manner it is done. It is said that there is neither an expert nor a representative Committee to do this job. Many people contend that the Catholic Gymkhana, being restricted to the Catholics, is not an ideal institution to sponsor a heterogeneous team like the Rest. The Bandra Gymkhana wanted to take over the responsibility. But for various reasons this has not been done. I wonder why the Catholic Gymkhana does not open its doors to all the communities who comprise the Rest. It will not only remove a good grievance but make the institution more popular and active than it has been hitherto. The aspirants to the Rest colours need regular match practice which they cannot have unless they belong to a well-established Club. The Catholic Gymkhana may well do for them what the other Gymkhana are doing for their respective communities.

EUROPEANS FLIGHT

I do not know what the Europeans will do to put up a repre-

sentative side. Many of their younger men have joined the colours. Whether they will be available for the tournament or not, I cannot say. During the last war, they were able not only to rope in the best men among the civilian and military population in India, but had the assistance of some of the famous English County players like Capt. J. H. Parsons, G. J. V. Weigell and P. E. D. Pank, who were then stationed in this country. The matches in those days were more popular than ever before. Of course, the war situation is not so rosy as it was then. It may not, therefore, be possible for those, who are now serving in the army, to take part in the tournament. Still I hope the Europeans will be able to muster enough strength to put up a fight worthy of their past reputation.

BOMBAY'S GAIN

Before the Pentangular, we shall have the Inter-Provincial matches. Bombay will meet Maharashtra at Poona in the second week of November. If Bombay succeeds in conquering the last years champions and I do not see any reason why it should not—then the second engagement may take place in this city. It is yet too early to say who will represent Bombay against Maharashtra. I am sure the selectors of the B. C. A. have an eye on all the probable aspirants. The choice will depend on the forms which they exhibit during the next month. I understand Bombay will have the services of two well-known players who rendered yeoman service to Maharashtra last year, namely J. Harris and K. M. Rangnekar. They are now residents of Bombay. What is Poona's loss is Bombay's gain.

The Bombay Chronicle

DAILY EDITION

ONE YEAR

Local Rs 20-0
Mofussil Rs 25-0

SIX MONTHS

Rs 11-0 .. Rs 13-0

THREE MONTHS

Rs 6-0 .. Rs 7-0

ONE MONTH

Rs 2-4 .. Rs 2-5

Subscription To Foreign Countries

Rs. 45 per Year.

Rs 26 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION

SINGLE COPY

8 Anna.

YEARLY

Local Rs 6-0
Mofussil Rs 7-0

HALF-YEARLY

Rs 3-0 .. Rs 3-6

FOREIGN

YEARLY .. Rs 10

HALF-YEARLY Rs 6

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months

TRY THIS NEW PILE TREATMENT

AT OUR
EXPENSE!

Pilecon is the modern, safe and quick way of treating piles. No operation! No ointment! Just an ointment that stops pain and itching within a few hours. A Gamble a 2-anna stamp to be received of the Piles. On receipt of the postage stamp we shall send you a free sample of Pilecon Ointment. Rs. 2/4 per tube.

Sole Distributors:
Castophene Mfg. Co., Karachi.
GRATEFUL USER WRITES:
"The Ointment is a miracle for Piles and I recommend it to other sufferers."

PILICON
PILE OINTMENT

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

(Continued From Page 8)

None has ever yet adored or worshipped half enough, None has begun to think how divine he himself is, and how certain the future is. I say that the real and permanent grandeur of these States must be their religion. Otherwise there is no real and permanent grandeur; (Nor character nor life worthy the name without religion, Nor land nor man nor woman without religion.)"

In speaking of his boyhood Whitman tells how he went often to Coney Island, then "a long, unfrequented shore, which I had all to myself and where I loved, after bathing, to race up and down the hard sand, and declaim Homer and Shakespeare to the surf and sea gulls by the hour."

But bringing the poetry of the past into his life was not enough. Walt Whitman strove to be called the voice of America and the poet of the future. How well he succeeded is evidenced by his popu-

larity since this century began and by the host of imitators who told him as their idol.

Looking toward the future, he wrote a short poem called "Not the Pilot".

"Not the pilot has charged himself to bring his ship into port, though beaten back and many times baffled;

Not the pathfinder penetrating inland weary and long, By deserts parch'd, snows chill'd, rivers wet, perseveres till he reaches his destination, More than I have charged myself, heeded or unheeded, to compose a march for these states, For a battle-call, rousing to arms if need be, years, centuries hence."

Since this American patriot is not with us in body, let us read again the words which he sent to us through the years, the battle cry for Democracy, "rousing to arms if need be, years, centuries hence."

A DAUGHTER OF MOUNTAINS

(Continued from Page 8)

if she was speaking not to the court but to a statistician desirous of completing a table of figures. She gave her real name but refused to disclose further identity which remained unknown to the Court. In every thing that happened she manifested that distant curiosity peculiar to people ill or possessed by a single all-powerful idea.

From time to time she looked through the upper window of the room, still covered with the dust of the previous summer at a very odd and beautiful sky. Now and then her eyes winked behind the long, heavy eyelashes, and reflected profoundly on nobody knew what. She was picturing to herself her past, was re-living it. She was a daughter of mountains, wild and free as the breeze which blew over it. At seven she was married. It was a doll's marriage. At ten her father and mother died and at eleven they told her she was a widow. What widowhood meant she did not understand, till it manifested itself in a hundred restrictions on her every action—from wearing of simple clothes to her innocent chats. She had resigned herself to the relentless fate and had never complained. And then something happened, something that gave her life a new turn.

She saw him first in the forest. He had been hunting but the heat compelled him to take a shady spot to rest. She stood near her herd; she could not take her eyes from him. She had never seen such masculine beauty. He merely asked her name. She did not answer him at first, when he repeated his question she gave him a short and not very friendly reply.

"Isn't it hot to-day?" he again began taking off his turban to wipe his forehead. She paid no attention to him but had moved away turning to look after the herd.

"Hunting go hang" he exclaimed and followed in the direction she had taken.

After that she went to the wood every day and met him there. She was afraid of him first but finally became quite confidential and told him he was different from most men. They had chatted about their little cares and worries and about the doings in their villages.

The spectators in the court room saw the fingers of the beggar moving rapidly and an expression of naive joy appearing on her face and then the judge asked, 'who was the baby's father'. The woman looked around her as if struck. Her joy was extinguished like a live coal upon which one steps. She did not answer. The judge proceeded with the trial, the woman sought again the sky and her face once again resumed its naive expression.

They had chatted and she had forgotten that she was a widow. She did not realize therefore, how much she had come to be interested in him. Not until the last moment did she understand, not until it was too late. And when her brother came to know of it. She was turned out of the house of her parents. Her lover was afraid to see her. So dishonoured and disgraced with the stigma of unchastity branded on her body, she was flung into the wilderness.

The spectators once again witnessed the strange phenomena. Almost instantaneously, almost without transition the redness of the beggar's cheeks gave place to a death-like pallor.

Just then the judge pronounced his verdict "Transportation for life, and added scornfully. "The society must be protected from such heinous crimes and if law and order is not going to protect it nothing else would."

(THE END)

FATHER KRUSCHEN IS OVER 40

but has a young man's energy



"GET THAT KRUSCHEN
FEELING"

Says Father Kruschen

There's unlimited "Javan" about Father Kruschen—he's as fresh and active, as brisk and bright, as one of his own happy youngsters. See him move that well-built body of his around as though he were a chirpy light-weight! Where does all that youthful energy come from? From Kruschen Salts, of course! Father Kruschen takes his little daily dose of

Kruschen Salts as regularly as clockwork—just enough to cover a four-anna bit every morning... No indigestion now! No sluggishness! No headaches or sickness or fever! No nervous irritability! Kruschen has taken years off 'Bap' Kruschen's real age, and he knows it! Wisely, he sees that his wife and children take Kruschen too—they are all fit and well all the time!



YOU TOO CAN HAVE

THAT **Kruschen** FEELING



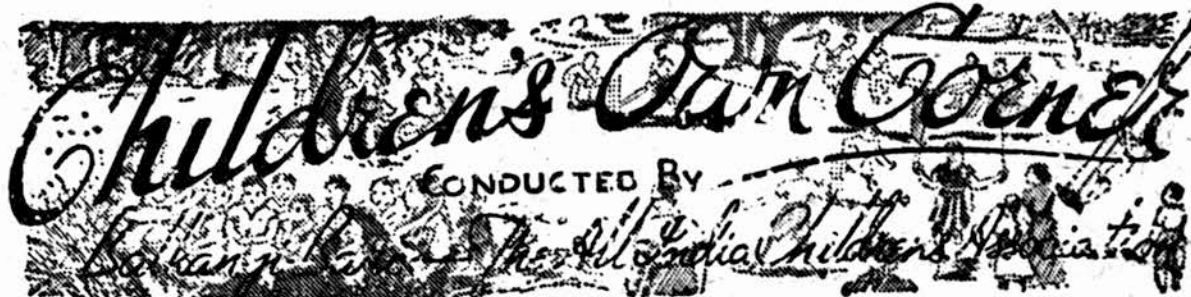
Tasteless in Tea



Through the sweet smile of this charming child, Little Padma Behn, who has been attending Khar Balkan-ji-Bari meetings since the inception of the Association, Dada wishes you, everyone, all joy and happiness on this—your own Annual Day! May this Day return again and again, repeating the same joy and happiness!

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The Children's Annual Day (Birthdays of Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant) will be celebrated by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari to-day at Vile Parle in the Goklibai High School Hall.



Gandhi and Syt. Ranjitbhai Mehta on Annie Besant. The function will end with the President's remarks and the singing of "Vande Mataram".

Our Bellasis Road Centre

IT was a pleasure to visit the Bellasis Road Centre of the Balkan-ji-Bari on Saturday, September 14, afternoon. The children belonging to this centre are all poor. They feel so happy when a visitor goes to them. And that made me and my friends more happy too.

Mrs. Shrimatiben Mehta and Mr. Rasikbhai Shah, the Joint Secretaries, are running this centre with the help of certain other workers who are their friends. Possibly it requires greater patience to work in centres such as this one. We must give all credit that is due to these friends for running the centre regularly and properly.

After a garba dance by girls and games of boys, Syt. Satishbhai Desai, the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, introduced the workers and children to each other. Then Syt. Indrabhai Vasavada, the Joint Secretary, related to them a good story with a purpose to teach

field one evening with a bundle of grass on her head saw a monkey ringing the bell which it had stolen from a temple. The girl kept the mystery of the ringing of the bell on the top of the mountain to herself and offered to the villagers that she would rid the mountain vicinity of the visitations of an evil spirit if a handsome reward of her choice were given her. The villagers agreed and collected donations which contributed to complete the reward.

She then filled seven baskets with different kinds of fruits and asked a few of the villagers to accompany her with the baskets, on the top of the hill.

She placed the baskets under the tree where the monkey used to be. She as well as the villagers hid themselves at a distance. She asked the villagers to raise a cry at her command.

When the monkey with the bell in hand saw the fruit baskets it came down and began to eat the fruits leaving aside the bell. Immediately she asked the villagers to raise a cry which frightened the monkey and forced it to climb the tree with a plantain in hand, leaving aside the bell which had less inducement to

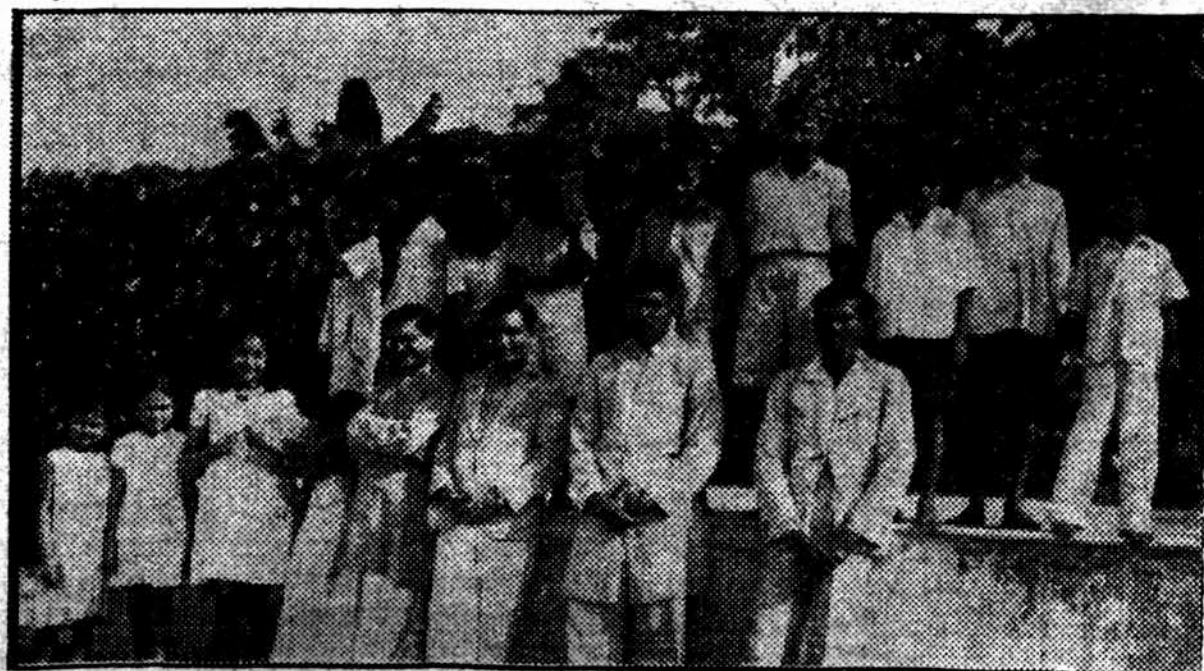


Principal K. V. Phadke (second from right) and Sjt. Mohan Lal (first from right) of Cawnpore Children's Association with Sjt. Satishbhai Desai (second from left) and Sjt. Indra Vasavada (first from left), General Secretary and Joint Secretary respectively of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.

"Because we are told that the Queen of Sheba went to Jerusalem with a very great train."

Cromwell's Way

IT is said that Cromwell, when writing on important affairs of State, used to dictate three or four contradictory letters to his secretary, and never let the secretary know which of them was to be posted.



Our Cawnpore guests with Khar children and workers. Sjt. K. V. Phadke entertained them nicely with his whistle-singing.

Syt. Satish Bnai Desai, our General Secretary, has issued the following instructions to all Branches, in this connection:—

Members and workers of all the Branches of Bombay must arrive at the Vile Parle station by 4-15 p.m., latest.

All boys and girls and workers will form into a procession which will go through the main streets of Vile Parle.

On arriving at the Goklibai High School, the National Flag hoisting ceremony will be performed by a child.

After that a programme of songs, dances and dramatic pieces will be gone through.

Syt. Satishbhai Desai will speak on the Balkan-ji-Bari, Syt. Prabhubhai Upadhyaya on Mahatma

them what culture is.

Then Principal Phadke of the Cawnpore Children's Association gave them a whistle-song, which was much appreciated by all. The programme ended with the singing of the national anthem "Vande Mataram". After that we had to part, and you should have seen how lovingly the children bid us Good-bye. Their "Namaste" is still ringing in my ears.

A Tactful Girl

By G. J. Joshi.

PEOPLE of a certain village thought that the mountain near-by was haunted by an evil spirit, as off and on a bell was heard ringing on its top.

A girl while returning from her

it than the plantain.

The villagers took the bell and returned to the village. From that day onward no sound of the bell was heard. The girl thus won the reward.

The First Train

"IN what reign", asked the teacher, "do we first hear of railways?"

"In Solomon's", replied a little girl, who was asked to think again, and having thought, persisted in her original statement.

"Well", said the teacher, "tell us why you connect railways with the reign of Solomon."

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pie stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY

PRIZE COMPETITION FOR ALL

Here are three little fellows who have no bodies. All you have to do is to fill them in just as well as you can, either in pencil, ink, or colour, whichever you please.

Then cut the picture from here, and with a slip containing your full name, age, class of studies, School or College, home address, and whether you are boy or girl, send it to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, so as to reach him within ten days from to-day.

All boys and girls upto 16 years of age can take part in this competition. Those who are enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari may also mention their Certificate Number. There are no entry fees. The prizes will be awarded as usual. Our Judge's decision shall be final.



All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

A Page For Women

Well Groomed Head Of Hair Not Alone Male Attention Getters

(BY REGINE)

Dear Regine: It dawned on me that men don't give a hang how women do their hair. Let them turn it upside down, inside out or out put back where the front ought to be. So what? It is still hair. After all women have got their men for years with long hair, short hair, greasy hair, curly hair and straight hair. Pig-tails, buns, braids, and be-ribboned hair has nothing to do with human emotions. Beauty experts

say: "turn up your hat and you'll get your man." Thousands of women did just that but did the crop of old maids suddenly disappear. Even if you turn in your toes, you'll get him if the time's right.

The same applies to finger nail polish and exercise. Of course for those, who like their men with a veneer that has to constantly catch a proud reflection, there are still the glamour boys with their



So much of your personal attractiveness—so many thrilling moments that form the most cherished memories of a woman's life—may be lost to you forever unless you learn to guard your most prized possession—a beautiful complexion.

Thousands of women, who have sought in vain for a beautiful complexion, have realized their fondest hopes with Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream. This delicately perfumed cream forms an invisible film that cleverly conceals little skin blemishes and makes your skin soft and lovely. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream protects your skin against the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust. Being an ideal powder base, it will make your complexion a miracle of loveliness. Your make-up goes on smoother—it stays lovely longer.

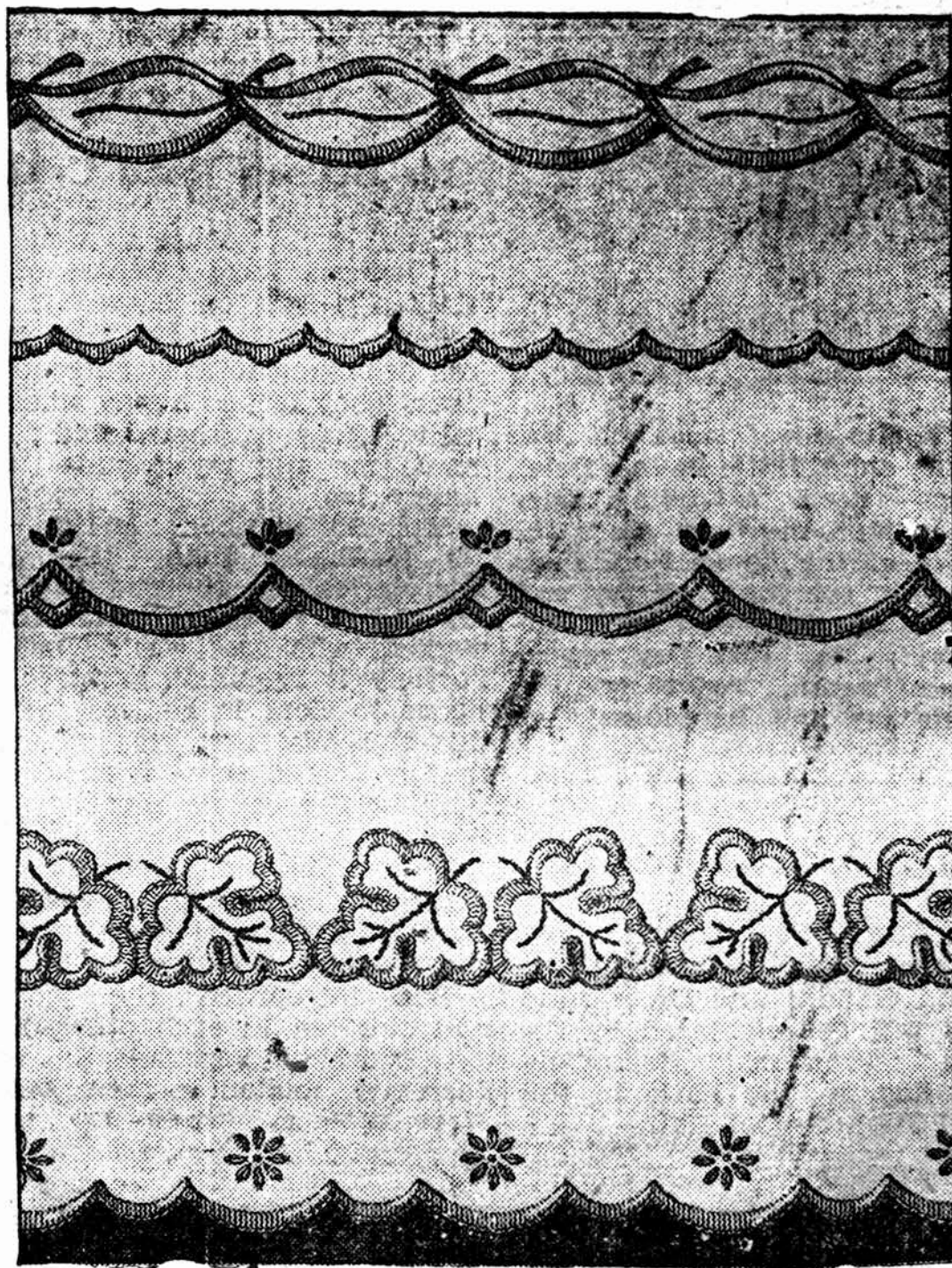
Awaken the hidden beauty of your skin by the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream and to you will come the happiness that belongs to every woman favoured with a radiant, youthful complexion.

Other Famous Daggett & Ramsdell Beauty Creations

Perfect Cold Cream—Unsurpassed for cleansing and beautifying the skin.
Perfect Skin Lotion—A refreshing astringent that stimulates circulation and removes excessive oiliness.
Perfect Face Powder—Blends perfectly with your natural colouring; comes in six shades; is delicately perfumed; clings for hours; and gives you a well-groomed appearance without that powdery look.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

UNUSUAL SCALLOPS FOR LINENS



THERE is a great demand for scallops. Here are some, 46 inches each of 5 different designs. This is enough for five pairs of large size pillow cases. If your cases are small you will have enough left over from each design for a set of show towels. These scallops are for towels, in an's wear, scarfs and cloths. A bride-to-be will be delighted with linens having these scalloped edges.

real hearts hidden under a bunch of civilized customs.—JER.

* * * *

Sorry, Jer, but you are all wet. You have an interesting argument but the premise is incorrect. Women do not necessarily do their hair for the benefit of men but for their own sakes as well. Certainly women can get their men with almost any style of hair-dress. For that matter you can exist in a house that has nothing in it but a stove, table, chair and cot. All the actual necessities are there. But how many of us would be content with such surroundings? The more civilized we become, the more we require those elaborations of existence which break monotony and bring variety and charm into our lives.

A Natural Characteristic

The animals have no familiarity with monotony. They do not publish newspapers, change the style of their hairdressing nor put bright nail polish on their claws. And they do very well, in their own way. But we, Jerry, are not animals. We think and therefore we desire. We want to laugh and to cry, to go places and do things. And all of us feel better when we look attractive than when we don't. Even animals react in this regard as anyone knows who has ever brushed a dog's coat or curried a horse. A horse, well curried, steps with a much prouder movement than before.

Hair is a fetish of many men, even though it may not be a fetish of yours. More men are

attracted by a beautifully groomed head than by any other feature. Hair has always had an irresistible attraction and has always occupied much of the thought of womankind in the world of fashion.

And this is so, not only of womankind but of masculinity, too, in years gone by. It is only the exigencies of business that made men give up their queues. For many generations, men were just as much concerned with their coiffeur as women were.

Clean, shining hair, becomingly arranged is a lovely frame for almost any face. It softens and enhances. Untidy, unclean hair is a label admitting the wearer is slovenly, careless and without any of that aesthetic quality which lifts men above the animals.

Most men in their secret hearts would like to worship women. It may be a hangover from their childhood love for their mothers... but it is there, and the wise women tries to retain that worship. Statues to be loved and kept upon their pedestals are also kept in good repair. No one can adore a broken down, ill kept woman any more than they would worship a broken stone image. Idol-worshippers keep their images in temples and take exquisite care of them. That is why, Jer, women try to keep themselves beautiful—to remain on the pedestal in every man's heart.

(COPYRIGHT.)

"WHAT became of the ventriloquist you used to have?" asked the visitor to the circus.
"He left us", replied the manager. "He found he could make more money selling parrots."

Stamp Collectors' Corner



Czech Miniature Sheet

(By Muriel Nissen)



Although the Republic of Czechoslovakia no longer exists, the pavilion at the New York World's Fair, dedicated to that country's people, is maintained for the season of 1940 through funds contributed by Czechs and their friends in America. One of the means of raising funds for the maintenance of the pavilion is the sale of stamp sheets made up of postage paper used in the republic prior to the Nazi invasion.

One World's Fair sheet is made up of the Bratislava Philatelic Exhibition sheet of 1937 containing the 50 haleru dark blue picturing Poprad Lake and the 1 koruna brown-carmine showing the tomb of General Stefanik. Another sheet comprises the 50h blue offering a view of Vysehrad Castle and a 1k red-brown with a scene of Hradcany. Between these is an illustration of the Czechoslovakian Building at the fair.

The sheets are enclosed with a folder inscribed "Truth Prevails" and "Czechoslovakia will Rise Again."

Set For Colombian Games

The Colombian Republic is planning a set of seven values for release this summer in honour of the fifth National Olympic Games being held in Bucaramanga, in December. Each value will be devoted to a different sport, and according to present plans the arrangement will be as follows: 1 centavo green—symbol of athletic games; 5c brown-football; 6s red-discuss thrower; 10c orange-basketball; 15c blue-cycling; 50c violet-swimming; 1 Peso rose-tennis.

The airmail value for the set will be a 5c gray representing target shooting.

Syria Has New Series

A new postage series is being planned by Syria to replace the current issue, with the following values, colours and designs being used: 0.10 piastre rose, 0.20p blue-green, 1.25p brown-red and 0.50 dark blue, museum at Damascus; 1p blue-green, 1.50p brown and 2.50 green, view in Bloudan; 5p violet, ruins near Bosra; 7.50 red and 50p brown-black, view in Kasr-el-Heir.

Seven air mail items, picturing Deir-Ez-Zor will appear in the following values: 0.25p black, 0.50p blue-green, 1p ultramarine, 2p red, 5p green, 10p carmine and 50p black.

New Scenics

Bohemia and Moravia has additions to the current postage series in 5 korunas, 10k and 20k stamps picturing buildings in Pilsen and Prague.

Scenics For Iraq

The kingdom of Iraq is shortly to replace its current postage series with a set of scenic stamps (the first to be issued for that country).

Designs are: Tomb of Sitt Zaidah of the 7th century on the



1 fil and 2f; tomb of King Feisal I on the 4f and 5f; The Lion of Babylon on the 3f, 8f, 10f, 15f, and 20f; Spiral Tower of the Great Mosque at Samarra in the 9th century on the 25f, 30f, 40, 50f and 75f; oil field in Iraq on the 100f and 200f, and Mosque with the Golden Dome at Samarra on the half dinar and 1d.

Swedish Postage Novelty

A new stamp promised by Sweden for release in the near future will break postage precedent in that country by presenting, for the first time, a stamp portrait of a living person other than a member of the royal family. The man who is the recipient of this signal tribute is Uno Soderberg, head of the Philatelic Agency in Sweden's Post Office Department. He is to be thus honoured for his work in making Swedish postage stamps known throughout the world. The stamp, which will be of 60 ores value, will bear the dates "1880-1940" and the inscription "Djursholm," the place of Soderberg's residence.

Issue From Soviet Union

A stamp set will shortly be released by Russia in honour of the crew of the ice-breaker Georg Sedov, which drifted in the Polar region for 812 days engaged on scientific research upon weather and transportation conditions in the Arctic.

The 15 kopeks value pictures the ice-breaker Joseph Stalin and bears portraits of Papanin, hero of a north Pole expedition, and Captain Belosoff of the Joseph Stalin. The 30k pictures the Georg Sedov, which was named after a famous explorer of Russia, with portraits of Captain Badigin and First Mate Trofimoff. A 40k illustrates a meeting between Badigin and Papanin aboard the Joseph Stalin, with the Georg Sedov in the background. The course of the Georg Sedov is traced on the 1 ruble value, which also carries pictures of the 15 officers and crew of that ship. Each of these men was honoured with the title "Hero of the Soviet Union."

New Value For Fiji

A new value has been added to Fiji's current postage series in

order to meet the requirements of a 1 shilling 5 pence air-mail rate. The new stamp is in red, with the coat-of-arms of the colony in black. A small portrait of King George VI appears in the upper right.

Stamp Teasers

1. Where is the cataract of Iguassu, and what stamp pictures it?
2. An eagle flying over a mountain pass is shown on what adhesive?
3. What stamp pictures a termite's nest?
4. Salt springs provide the scene for what postage paper?
5. What stamp bears the portrait of Maclovio Herrera?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Leander's Tower appears on a 1918 stamp of Mesopotamia.
2. The postage paper of Nepal pays frequent tribute to Siva Mahadeva, the god of a thousand names, whose many weird characteristics include five heads and three eyes.
3. The harbour of Avarua appears on stamps of Penrhyn Island.
4. The commemorative set issued for the College of Debreczin, by Hungary in 1938, includes a stamp picturing three students of the old college days who might easily be posing for a portrait of Athos, Porthos and Aramis.
5. A public bathing pavilion is shown on a 192 stamp of Latvia.
6. Liberia in 1924 issued a stamp showing a canoe surf riding.
7. A "Katar" is an Indian dagger, and is pictured on a stamp issued in 1877 for Alwar, a native feudatory state of India.
8. Souhport ga'e appears on a stamp issued by Gibraltar in 1928.
9. Paraguay, in 1935, released a triangular stamp picturing a tobacco plant.
10. St. Publius is honoured on the postage paper of Malta, specifically in issues of 1928 and 1938.

(COPYRIGHT)

SHOES FOR YOUR DEAR ONES

Bata

Ireland's Two Fifth Columns (Continued From Page 7)

credence to the British charge that the entire Irish nationalist movement is now controlled from Berlin. As a matter of fact, the British themselves control a large part of Irish public opinion.

Ulster

The six counties in the Northern province of Ulster which are still under British domination are the most heavily industrialized areas in Ireland. Here for twenty years the British have maintained an immense army of occupation. Ulster is ruled as a virtual dictatorship by Lord Craigavon, who perfected the device of disuniting a people by means of racial and religious hate long before Hitler went to work on the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia. In his efforts to maintain British rule in Ireland, Lord Craigavon has pitted Protestant against Catholic, Northern Irish against Southern Irish, and those with Anglo-Saxon blood against Celts.

But the Craigavon machinery is beginning to break down. Irishmen of North and South, Catholic and Protestant, are getting together, and responding to De Valera's demand for a free and united Ireland. Lord Craigavon himself, leader of the British force in Northern Ireland, is known to be intimately associated with the Nazi-minded Lord Londonderry ("Ribbentrop's best friend"), and had publicly declared his sympathy with Adolf Hitler's

Germany. This complication recently convinced British patriots in London that they must drive a good bargain with Ulster while they can.

Offer To De Valera

A startling offer was made to Premier De Valera of the Irish government. He was offered the return of Ulster—on condition that Eire abandon her neutrality in favour of Britain.

British sympathizers in Irish business, political and church circles are exerting enormous pressure on De Valera to persuade him to accept this offer. Pressure also comes from persons in the United States interested in the British cause. Through the mediation of the United States Minister, David Gray, a secret meeting was arranged near the Ulster border recently at which Premier De Valera met Lord Craigavon to discuss the offer.

De Valera's "No"

De Valera is said to have informed Minister Gray that he couldn't accept the British proposal as it stood—"If I did, I'd not be able to carry fifty per cent of the people with me."

And Lord Craigavon made it quite clear that he wasn't going to surrender his Northern dictatorship on De Valera's terms. "I shall be no partner to any change in the constitution conferred on Northern Ireland, which assures us full partnership in the United

Kingdom and the British Empire," said Craigavon flatly.

De Valera came back to Dublin and made a speech. "It is much easier to get people of any kind into the country than to get them out," he said. And then he frankly stated Eire's dilemma. "It took six hundred years to get some people out, and we don't want those who went out or any others to come in here again. As far as the Government can do it, we are determined that it will not be so, and we ask the people of the whole country to stand behind the Government in its defensive efforts as one man."

But unfortunately Ireland is not "a whole country," and the Irish people is not one man. It is a number of men, all with very definite and different notions as to what should be done. The conflict raging around Eire is reflected in every phase of her inner life.

I. R. A.

Even the ferociously anti-British underground Irish Republican Army is split into two factions to-day. Its membership is composed chiefly of young city workers and country lads, led by a few old time extremists who still prefer dynamite to De Valera's diplomacy in solving the Irish Problem.

The average IRA man is vaguely socialist in conviction. Twenty years of incessant unemployment and land hunger under native rule have made him somewhat skepti-

cal of both government and social system. A small minority of the IRA is fascist-minded and allied with the Nazi fifth column either because of political affiliation or because it automatically sees in any foe of Britain a friend of Ireland. This minority would assist German invaders. But this group is not at all representative of the IRA. The great majority of the IRA men are opposed to Nazism. They believe that force is necessary to drive Britain out of Ulster, but they would fiercely resist an attempted German invasion.

Solution Lies With British Govt.

The Irish people hate Nazism. For centuries they have hated British imperialism. History has dumped its worst at Ireland's doorstep and as an Irish wit summed up the plight of the Government recently, "The situation has the government well in hand."

The final solution of the Irish problem really lies in Westminster. The British want Eire to give up her neutrality. The Irish people want Britain to give up her imperialism to surrender all claim to rule in Ireland. Once free, with a guarantee of that freedom from Britain, the Irish people would defend their freedom against any invasion. Nor would they refuse non-imperialist British assistance if Germany threatened the security of both Ireland and England.

"Ghostly Disturbances Are Real"

(Continued From Page 4)

are certain poltergeist disturbances that should have been included in his record. For example, I find no mention of the haunted vault at Barbados, a famous case in which a number of heavy leaden coffins were, time after time, moved from their allotted positions. Lord Combermere, the Governor, in 1820, carried out some tests under controlled conditions. But the coffins continued to be thrown about. Finally, the coffins were removed to another vault.

CHAIRS MARCHED DOWN THE HALL

Then there is the Batesea case that I investigated in 1928. The

chief features of this extraordinary affair were that most of the furniture in the house was smashed to pieces; the owner died while the visitation was in progress; and the family were compelled to leave their home after twenty-five happy years in the house. I had a number of things thrown at me, and a policeman told me that he had seen a row of chairs marching down the hall in single file!

Mr. Sitwell asserts that missiles thrown by poltergeists never hurt the persons they strike. But there are exceptions. At Borley the rector's wife was thrown out of bed three times, and also re-

ceived a cut under the eye, which bled profusely. At Borley, too, I had thrown at me the following articles: a half-brick, a glass candle-stick, two empty wine bottles, some moth balls, and a few pebbles. None of these objects hit me, but I am quite certain that the intentions of the poltergeist were as bad as its aim.

THE DISTURBANCES ARE REAL

Are some poltergeist manifestations genuine, or are they all due to fraud? In his academic survey of the subject, Mr. Sitwell—as I did after thirty years' personal contact with the phenomena—concludes that the disturbances

are real. In spite of occasional trickery, and possible mal-observation on the part of those recording such things, the evidence for paranormality is vast and impressive, and the genuineness of many of these cases cannot be doubted. And this evidence comes to us from all parts of the world, civilized and savage.

And their causation? No one knows. Mr. Sitwell says: "What, by all the powers of good and evil, are these sights and sounds? No one can tell. It is still, and may ever be, mystery." And yet the greatest mysteries are sometimes solved. Official science is taking an ever-increasing interest in psychic matters, and may some day provide us with an answer to the ancient riddle of the poltergeist.

Why

no other
insecticide
is as deadly as

FLIT

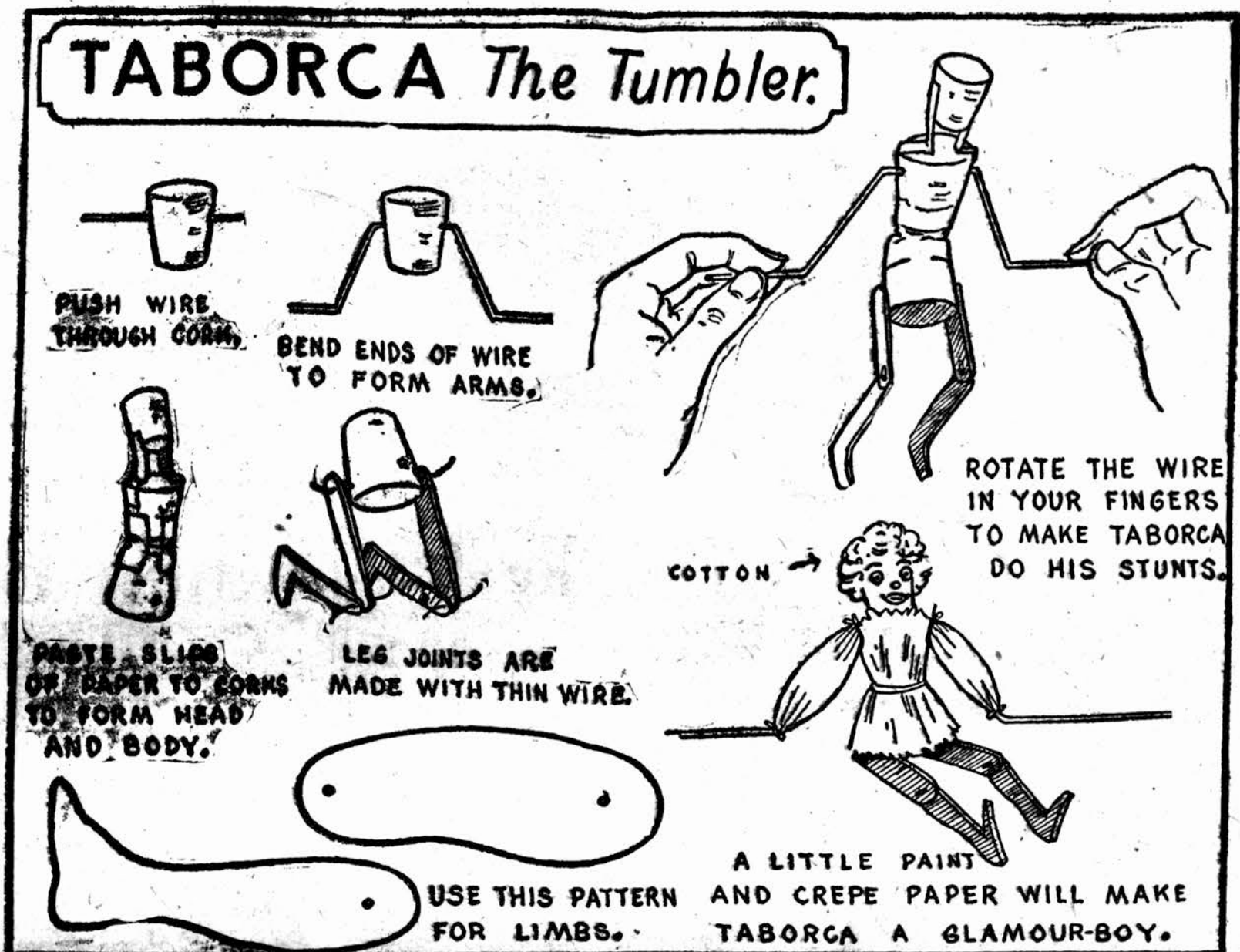


Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Every tin of Flit contains a product which has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit—and refuse all inferior substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. To be sure you get Flit, look for the soldier on the sealed yellow tin with the black band.

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

FOR
SOLUTIONS
SEE
PAGE 31



Taborca, the tumbling doll, should give your little brother many a moment of solid enjoyment, but do not let the baby get his hands on those jagged wire ends. The above sketch shows how the doll is con-

structed. All you need is corks, some heavy and some wire, cardboard, paper and paste. Cut the legs from cardboard on the outline in the drawing. With colored paper and water color

three thin you can make little Taborca quite attractive. By twirling the wire with your fingers, Taborca can be induced to perform somersaults, hand springs and all sorts of contortions.

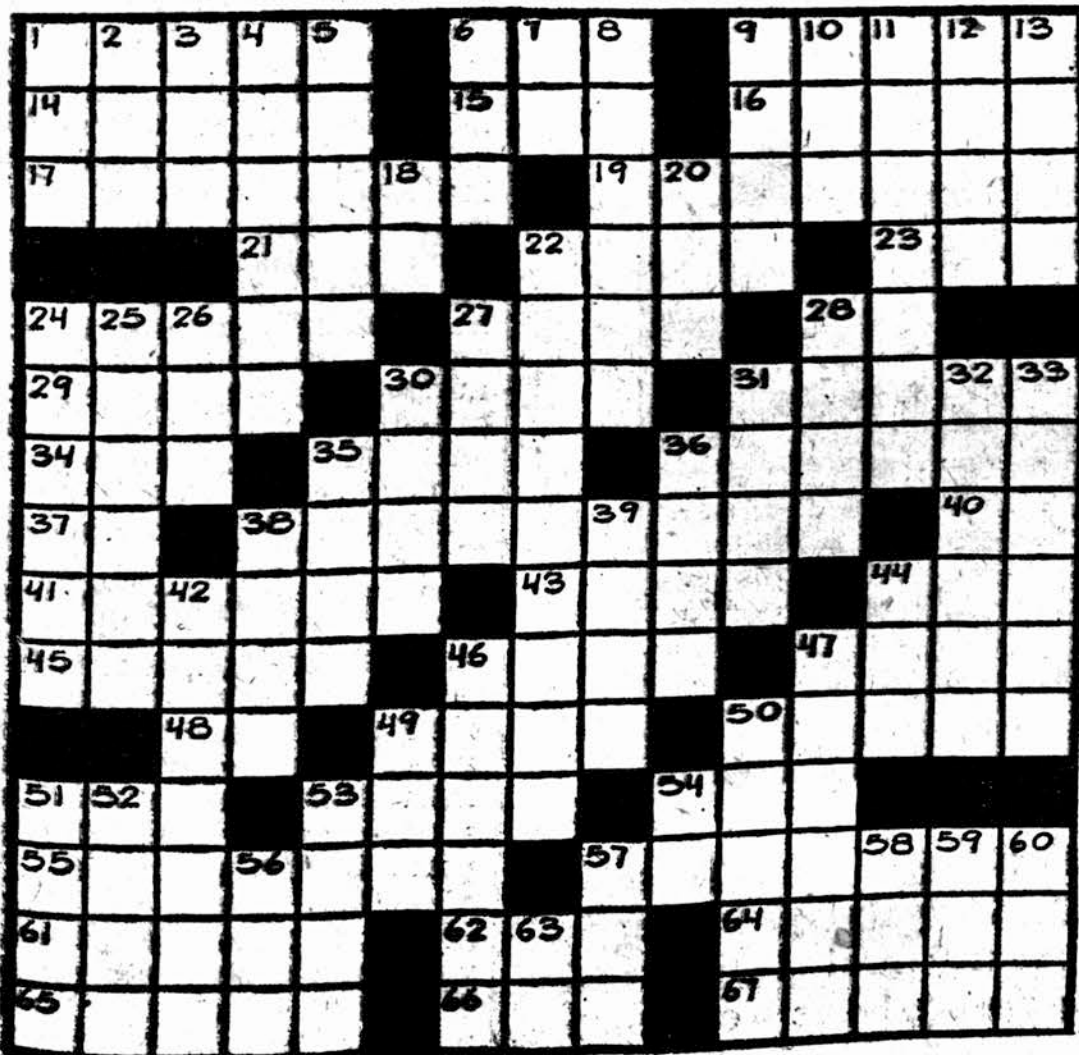
Cross-Quiz Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

- 1—Places where money is coined
- 6—Male swan
- 9—Who founded the house of Essex?
- 14—Pertaining to Aries
- 15—Grow old
- 16—Unaccompanied
- 17—The neutrality of what country was guaranteed by the Treaty of 1857?
- 19—Goes to bed
- 21—Italian goddess of harvests
- 22—Sailors
- 23—Gain as clear profit
- 24—Flame
- 27—Informal letter
- 28—Hebrew letter
- 29—Fluore filled with mineral
- 30—Tree
- 31—Pertaining to Wales
- 34—Conjunction
- 35—Statues liberty
- 36—Prominent Democrat
- 37—European fish
- 38—Who became premier of Italy in 1922?
- 40—Compass point
- 41—What is the first name of the star of "A Yank at Oxford"?
- 43—Unusual
- 44—Prohibit
- 45—Breathe noisily
- 46—What Frenchman wrote "The Counterfeiters"?
- 47—Greek letter
- 48—Concerning
- 49—Sport
- 50—Drives
- 51—Past
- 53—Russian river
- 54—Obese
- 55—Where is the University of Wisconsin?
- 57—Choral composition
- 61—Cut off the final syllable
- 62—Beetle
- 64—What was the birthplace of Columbus?

VERTICAL

- 65—Spanish title
- 66—Timid
- 67—Penetrate
- 1—Fairy queen
- 2—Anger
- 3—Nothing
- 4—What Hindu poet received the Nobel Prize?
- 5—Bird
- 6—Rotating piece on a wheel
- 7—King of Bashan
- 8—Scold
- 9—Domestic animals
- 10—High priest of Israel
- 11—What university is at Ithaca?
- 12—Arrow poison
- 13—For fear that
- 18—Pronoun
- 20—Sooner than
- 22—Pertaining to a barber
- 24—Instinctive discernments
- 25—Who wrote "White Fang"?
- 26—Find the sum
- 27—Insect eggs
- 28—Persian fairy
- 29—Gone by
- 31—Decline
- 32—Legislative body
- 33—Animals
- 35—Unalloyed
- 36—Conflagration
- 38—Only this and nothing more
- 39—Title
- 42—Who wrote the opera "Prince Igor"?
- 44—Piece of furniture
- 46—Organs
- 47—Seized with the teeth
- 49—For the affirmative
- 50—Set in a row
- 51—American author: Fisher
- 52—Who wrote "Mim Lohi Bost"?
- 53—Utilizer
- 54—Note of the scale
- 56—Artificial language
- 57—Wasp
- 58—Insect
- 59—Digit
- 60—River in Switzerland
- 63—Exclamation



Transfer Funnies



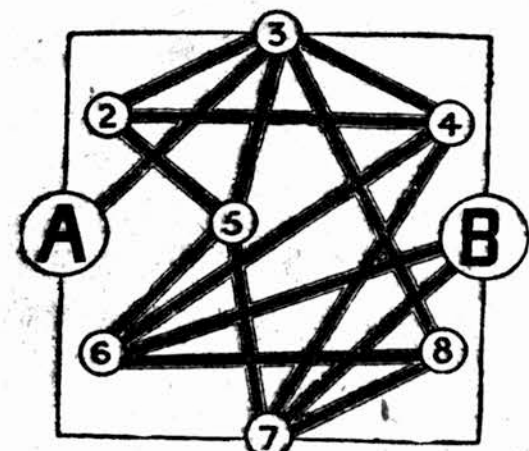
HERE'S how you can transfer your favorite comic character or any other newspaper illustration to another sheet of white paper.

Dissolve a bar of ordinary laundry soap in a gallon of hot water and add one-half pint of turpentine. Let this solution stand overnight, then stir well and bottle.

To use, just shake up the bottle and apply the solution with the finger-tips to the face of the illustration. Remove excess liquid with a blotter and place the damp illustration face down on the paper or other material which is to receive it. Rub the back of the illustration with the bottom of a spoon, as shown in the sketch, so that every part is pressed evenly on the new surface.

A very satisfactory reverse copy of the original illustration will result, especially if the new surface is smooth. Coated paper works best, and in the case of glass or china the new surface should previously receive a coat of clear varnish which is allowed to dry before attempting to transfer the drawing.

14 Rights Reserved by King Features Syndicate, Inc.



Fun for Two Players

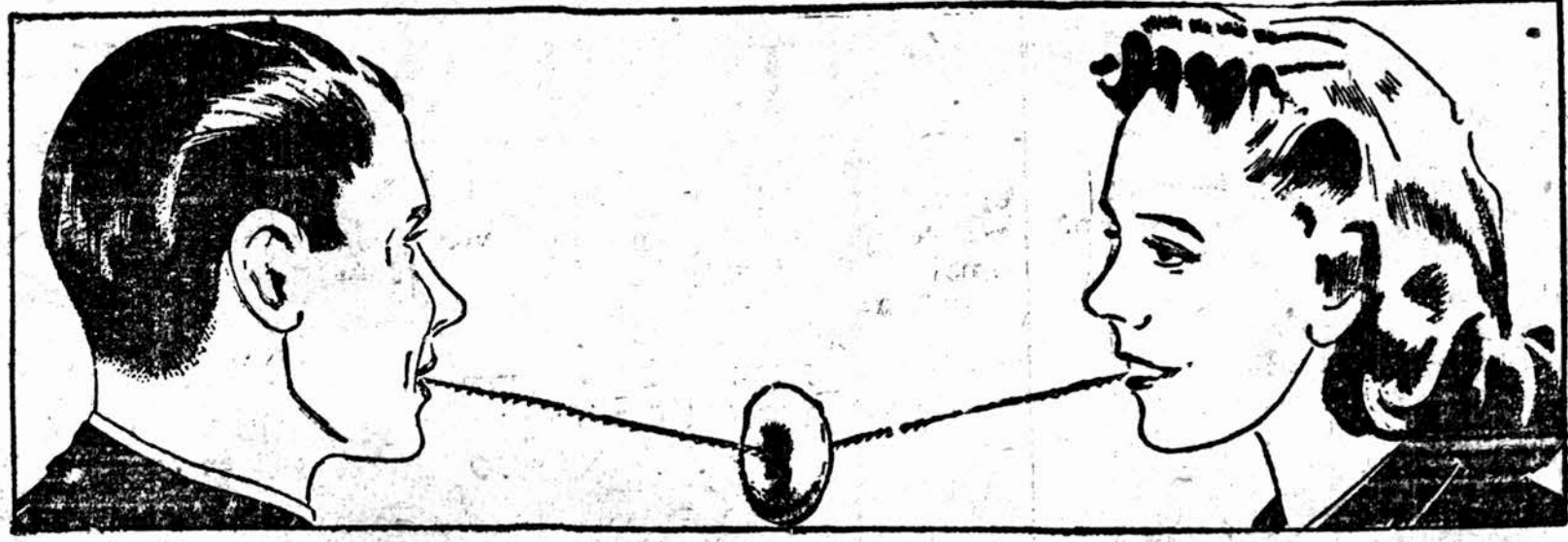
THE object of this puzzle is for A to catch B in as few moves as possible. A makes the first move along a straight line from circle to circle with the object of capturing B by landing on the circle then occupied by it. B does his best to prevent A from capturing him. They each alternate on moves and only one move at a time is allowed. A can capture B at the fourth move if he knows how.



★ When Writing To ★
Advertisers
Please Mention This Paper

Doughnut Capers

A stunt which will liven up your party is easily prepared with a doughnut and a long piece of string. The doughnut, preferably the powdered sugar variety is threaded on the string, the ends of which are held in the teeth of a boy and a girl whose hands are clasped behind their back. The object is to see which one can draw the doughnut to his or her mouth by chewing on the string. The fun really begins when the doughnut is right between the mouths of the contestants.



Vitamin C Easily Deteriorates

Orange Juice Should Be Pressed Immediately Prior To Using And Greens Should Be Delicately Cooked

All citrus fruits are the primary source of vitamin C for ordinary purposes. The chief problem is found in the fact that we are not thrifty in the way we use the sources, writes Dr. Claud North Chrisman in "The Gazette," Montreal.

The housewife who wants to be on time with her breakfast is prone to squeeze the orange juice the night before and put it on ice. Vitamin C is an elusive factor. To get the juice at its richest, the drink should be pressed just before using it.

There are many delicious ways of getting the orange juice into the diet, besides using it as a beverage. It can be poured over other sliced fruits or frozen into a much and added to summer drinks. It is most appetizing made into the gelatine mixtures, but the juice itself should never be heated.

One of the lessons of the World War was that vitamin C was found in rich quantities in tomatoes. Tomato juice can be used in endless ways without tiring the palate. It can be heated with less loss of the vitamins than any other vegetable. It is time we began to urge shorter periods of cooking for our vegetables, if we do not wish them robbed of much of their vital principles. This applies even to tomatoes, although they yield their treasures more slowly.

How do you cook your cabbage?

Any cabbage that has lost its first crisp creamy colour in cooking has been cooked too long and its best factor of vitamin C is well nigh exhausted. This same

thing can be said of all this family—kale, broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, collards—and they provide this vitamin in a cheap form if conserved as they should be. All should be delicately cooked and only freshly prepared when it is time to eat.

Of course we all eat potatoes, a good source of vitamin C. The claim that they are fattening is not always borne out, by any means, unless an undue amount of other foods is consumed. Potatoes are a staple food, not pronounced in flavour, and always ready for use without so much tendency to lose their good qualities quickly.

But the delicate green vegetables, like green beans, peas, spinach—all good sources of vitamin C—will deteriorate very quickly after leaving the plant which grew them. Apples lose their vitamin C rather quickly too, although they afford other factors which make them a valuable food.

All green foods and fruits in season should be selected with great care and kept refrigerated at even temperatures until used. Bruised and broken products lose their best qualities rapidly and however cheap "seconds" might appear to be, they are never a bargain for the family provider.

Don't forget that by turns vegetables as well as fruits should be served and eaten raw. They add much to the good exercise of the jaws and teeth, besides providing the system with their vital factors in the most easily assimilated form.

When Big Ships Go Into Action

(Continued from Page 3)

checked and necessary corrections made.

Fresh Calculation

One more the guns speak. The first salvo might have been short of the target. The second "over." But the third will straddle the enemy if the range finders and calculators have been actuated properly.

For a few minutes the guns roar fast. Then the relative position of the ships changed. Calculations have to be made afresh. A smoke screen laid by an enemy destroyer has blinded the British ship. Aeroplane attacks and a submarine have caused the vessel to swerve from her course. The threads of the battle must be taken up again.

More manoeuvring, more sighting, more range-finding shots. Then the salvos once more.

Pauses In Battle

Battles between big ships do not go on with unceasing fire. There are long pauses between broadsides while the ships jockey for position. Day and night it may continue, even with the vessels losing touch for hours on end, owing to fog or rain storm.

Constantly the men in the control tops are spotting for the enemy, aeroplanes search and spot to give range and any help they can, and the great guns

remain loaded. Slowly they sweep up and down to port and to starboard as the ship changes course. Slowly they follow every command from the plotting room in the depths of the vessel, so that they are "on" the target as continuously as possible.

Meanwhile a "director" gun, a dummy in the control or firing top, is also kept sighted. The moment arrives. The director gun is "on." The ship is not rolling and the enemy is on a constant course. She should keep there for ten seconds; enough to allow the shells to reach her over the twelve miles of sea. The button is pressed and once more our naval guns roar out destruction to the enemy.

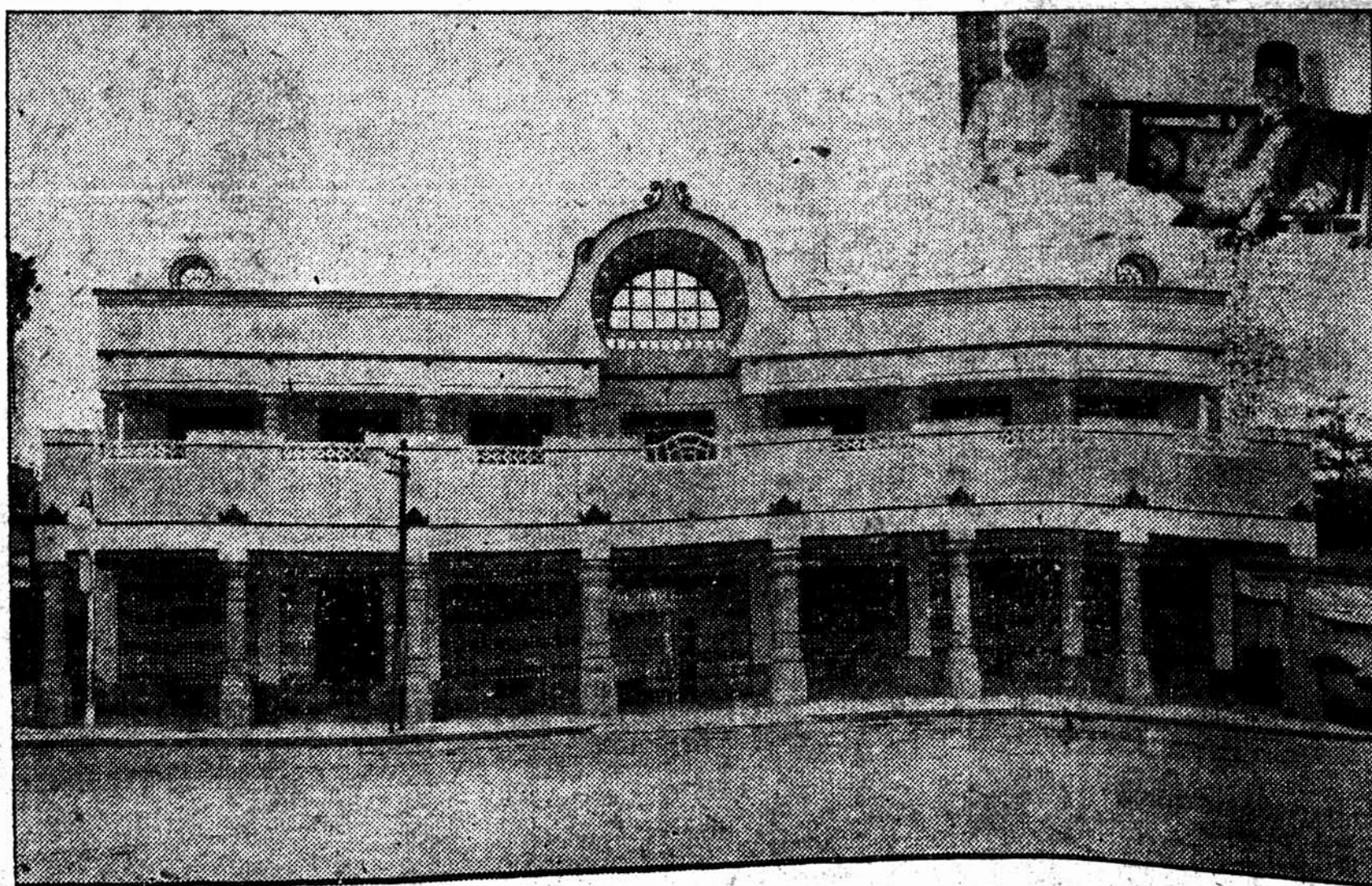
THE GENTLE ART OF RADIO ANNOUNCING

(Continued From Page 6)

to salesmen in politics and commerce—not to mention doctrinal religion. The radio is a powerful machine of propaganda and poisoning precisely in proportion the masses of men remain the eternal herd susceptible to the "Fuehrer-prinzip," stampede and panic.

The radio can broadcast lies as well as the highest grandeur in one of the greatest arts of human culture and civilization. And in the crowd of the politicians, demagogues and every species of mountebanks that are suffered through, and flourish on, human stupidity, the artist is jostled from one corner to another—men and women who must submit to all humiliations and corruptions of a commercial crowd in order to have access to the microphone that can bring them, as nothing else in time and space does, to the great unknown world where perhaps, through luck, they may receive recognition of their art.

There are too men who speak by order unless they were wealthy, influential and in a position to employ and afford coolies, and men and women fortunately who are free to speak as they like—these are the announcers who are more fortunate than their hired colleagues. And some of them have made their mark. Some of them have mastered the art of announcing and floored the conceited officials into tolerating them, thanks to the public which can patronize them and flatter themselves with this act of noblesse. There are announcers who have achieved greatness (although it is not broadcast) through the passion that throbs in their calmly modulated speech, their quality of rhetoric and the warmth they diffuse: the woman announcer of the Chungking station calmly and clearly reports battles and gives position of actions fought by her heroic people, but her voice becomes the voice of the millions covered with the dust, smoke and fatigue of war. It ascends the heroic-tragic scale and diffuses that quality.



Built at a cost of over a lakh of rupees, this beautiful building on Ajanta architectural style has been donated for public use by Seth Kanyalal of Hyderabad (Deccan) in memory of his father. It has over 40 rooms and two large halls. The Nizam's Prime Minister, Sir Akbar Hydari, performed the opening ceremony two weeks ago. (Photo by Raja Deen Dayal.)

HOW TO BE MASTER
OF WORDS!

(Continued From Page 2)

believe that "gracious" means "thankful." I cannot believe that "God save our thankful King" would mean the same thing as "God save our gracious King." Nor would "Goodness thankful!" sound as correct as "Goodness gracious!" Again, it was news to me that "thankful" suggests "fulsome", and that "thankful", since it suggests "grateful", must suggest "fulsome", too. It is true that the word appears to be drawn up on the pattern rather of a thesaurus than of a dictionary. Still, it seems odd to me to find the words "gracious" and "thankful" associated as words with a similar meaning.

Even Dr. Jung, I think, would have been surprised by some of the word-associations suggested in the "Vocabularies." Here, for example, is a list of words, headed "Compliment":

"Admiration", worship.
"Compliment", praise.
"Congratulation", felicitations.
"Felicitation", congratulation.
"Felicity", praise.
"Reverence", veneration.
"Veneration", worship.
"Worship", ardent praise.

Most of this is sound enough, but admiration is some way from worship, and, if "felicity" ever meant "praise", this occurred outside my experience.

Micrometer Meaning

Yet many eminent men appear to have benefited from a study of the book. D.Sc.s and D.Litt.s have written testimonials in its favour. One famous man writes: "With this book at my elbow I can express any shade of meaning. I can unlimber my thoughts, confine my expression or give wider scope to my feelings. It has proved to be an unfailing Micrometer of Meaning." You could hardly want a more convincing testimonial than that. Another vocabularist, a Director of an Education Association, writes: "I shall sing its praise in my letters and speeches—an excellent example of the use of the word 'sing.'"

Then we are given photographs of cheques that various firms have paid for the book, and, as the old saying has it, money talks. These cheques, say the publishers, "represent purchases by some of the most eminent firms and leading authorities of the day. They give overwhelming corroboration to our claim that HARTRAMPF'S VOCABULARIES 'is the greatest invention since the alphabet.'" Watts, Stephenson, Edison and Marconi must now be content to dwindle to their proper size. Pretty small beer they look under the vast shadow of the inventor of HARTRAMPF'S VOCABULARIES.

To make full use of the book, however, you must not be content with looking up synonyms. You must also study an "Idea and Word Chart." If you do this, apparently, this "epochal achievement in literature" will "facilitate the achievement of precision and amazing power in speech. Writers and speakers may easily achieve distinction, and the distinguished become supremely eminent." Nor is this all. The book is also "a work of deep philosophical import." A brief new section headed "The Cosmological Chart" shows how the Hartrampf system of idea classification brings within its ambit all human thought. The same law which inter-relates a name or noun with all other names or nouns inter-relates and classifies the thoughts and ideas which lie behind words. I never had a head for philosophy, so I do not quite follow that bit.

Too Profound

Nor am I clear about the meaning of the "Cosmological Phenomena Chart", subtitled: "History of Human Experience." I am puzzled when I read in the letterpress below the chart: "Not only does

known both in East and West. Where was he to find new victims?

Just at the right moment the Balkan War broke out. At once Trebitsch realized his true vocation—espionage. But with the same adaptability which had led him to change his religion half a dozen times, he worked with the greatest impartiality, now for the Bulgarians, now for the Turks. In the end the Bulgarian authorities seized him and condemned him to imprisonment for life.

It would have been a shame for a man of such talents to have remained shut up for the rest of his life in a Bulgarian prison. A German agent, a certain Colonel Nicolai, managed to bring about his escape. Trebitsch did not hesitate in the choice of a new place or residence. He was, at this time, almost certainly in the employ of the German secret service; consequently he returned to London. Here, with his usual impartiality, he placed his services at the disposal

this book give a better understanding of basic principles and a comprehensible classification of human experience, it gives a chart of these principles and experiences that, with a little help, a child can understand. The chart gives simple and unerring guidance to the basic factors that are necessary to bring about any desired result. It is a scientific interpretation of the phenomena that keep the universe in perfect working order, and it is, therefore, a trustworthy standard of perfection—a pattern or paragon—that one may use as a touchstone for achieving perfection in any activity."

Now, if I am offered a book that will teach me how to write well, I have a clear idea of what is being offered to me. But, if I am offered a book containing a chart that "gives simple and unerring guidance to the basic factors that are necessary to bring about any desired result", I feel as if I were being talked to by a would-be benefactor whose language I do not understand. Am I being offered unerring guidance to the basic factors necessary to my becoming a modern Solomon, or the saviour of Europe, or a prosperous greengrocer, or what? The offer sounds generous to the point of extravagance. It sounds, indeed, like an offer of the seven-league boots and the cloak of invisibility, with the magic carpet thrown in. If it were couched in less philosophical words, I might be inclined to accept it.

The further I read, however, the more I am baulked by philosophy too profound for me. What can a non-metaphysician make of it, for example, when he is told that the "Cosmological Phenomena Chart" is called so because this title "implies the universal efficacy of phenomena" in the sense that the Creator uses the phenomena in sounds to create the aural senses, and the phenomena in light to create the visual senses, not only on this earth, but in every planet where life exists in the presence of such phenomena. And likewise, due to analogous influences, all the senses are "common phenomena" on every inhabited planet?

It implies no criticism of the book, of course, that I happen to be a person to whom phrases like "the universal efficacy of phenomena" mean nothing. Perhaps, if I studied HARTRAMPF'S VOCABULARIES for a few years, I should be able to understand such phrases. If I do buy it, however, it will not be in order to make myself into a philosopher, but because of the beautiful—the fascinatingly dainty—promise held out in the advertisement: "Any intelligent person with this amazing book can use words with the precision, clarity and brilliance of a 'word master.'"

Trebitsch Lincoln (Continued from Page 2)

position of the British Intelligence Service. He was given a task and sent to Rotterdam.

In Great War

A little while later he was recalled to London for "further instructions." In reality the Intelligence had got wind of his double dealings. To avoid the scandal of having to execute an ex-Member of Parliament, the authorities contented themselves with giving him 48 hours in which to leave the country. He went to America.

At once he placed himself at the disposal of the German Embassy in Washington. This was in 1915. The United States was a vast workshop of arms and munitions for the Allies. In the hope of interrupting, or at least creating difficulties in, the carrying on of this work, the German Secret Service caused many acts of sabotage in the factories working for France and England. One of their most active agents was Trebitsch, who for the time being has assumed the name of Konig.

But he had too many accounts with British justice for him to remain in security. The British authorities as soon as they were certain of his activities, brought up the charges which had been laid against him in the past by Rowntree for embezzlement and forgery, and demanded his extradition. It was granted, and he was condemned to three years' hard labour.

The war came to an end, and Trebitsch came out of prison. Once again he changed his country and went to Germany. There it would seem that he played a certain part in the Kapp 'putsch' of 1920. However, the police of the Weimar Republic eventually accumulated sufficient evidence to consider his presence in Germany undesirable, and he was unceremoniously conducted to the Austrian frontier and deported. This was in 1923.

Buddhist Monk

For two years he was lost sight of, and then, in 1925, he made his reappearance in China as the confidential man of Marshal Wu-Pei-Fu. He was busily engaged in laying the foundations of a Pan-Asiatic revolution when an appeal reached him from his son John Lincoln, who was in prison in London, condemned to be hanged for murder. The execution was due to take place a few weeks later. Trebitsch obtained from the British authorities permission to return to England long enough to take a last farewell of his son.

Accompanied by tumultuous publicity, he embarked for Europe, but when he reached Marseilles he learned that his worthy offspring had been executed the previous day. So Trebitsch considered it useless to continue his journey to England, and returned.

ed. His hatred for England, which had been simmering for long in his mind, broke out into open war. He gathered round him all those who also disliked England, swore to drive his hated enemy out of Asia, and installed himself in a Tibetan monastery, making his last change of heart in becoming a Buddhist.

Later, he made another reappearance in Berlin and succeeded in swindling the innocent out of some hundreds of thousands of marks by teaching "the way to perfection through the eternal truths of the Orient."

With his booty he returned to Lhasa, and then went to Japan as a Buddhist missionary. Expelled from there he transferred his activities to Shanghai, where he organized a band of terrorists with which he proposed to eliminate all Europeans. When, soon afterwards, the Japanese entered Tientsin, Trebitsch organized attacks on foreigners for which the Japanese authorities disclaimed all responsibility.

To conclude. This strange personage has changed his religion seven times. He has been successively a Jew, a Lutheran, a Presbyterian, a Jew again, an Anglican, a Quaker, and a Buddhist. He has been known successively as Ignatz Trebitsch, Trebitsch Lincoln ("in honour of the great emancipator"), Litzrood, Konig, Sun-She-Zeng, Chiao-Kung. He has got into scrapes with many governments and innumerable private persons. He has been made times imprisoned, and as soon as he has come out of prison he has recommenced his swindling. Yet no one has taken the opportunity of ridding this poor world, in which every day so many folk die who have done ill to no one, of this peculiar person.

STOP THAT COUGH
Quicker..

Soothe your irritated throat by sucking the only cough drop medicated with the time-tested ingredients of Vicks VapoRub.

**VICKS MEDICATED
COUGH DROP**

The new Light!



**TUNGSRAM
KRYPTON**

a brighter light
at no extra cost

SOLE IMPORTERS
VOLKART BROS.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Fun for Two Players: A could capture B by moving first to circle 3 next to 2 then to 5, from which B will be captured irrespective of what moves B made in reply to A.

MINTS	COB	CECIL
ARIAN	AGE	ALONE
BELGIUM	RETIRE	
OPS	TARS	NET
FLARE	NOTE	PE
LODE	PINE	WELSH
AND	PATS	FARLEY
LO	MUSSOLINI	NE
ROBERT	RARE	BAN
SNORE	GIDE	BETA
RE	PLAY	RIDES
AGO	URAL	FAT
MADISO	CANTATA	
ELIDE	GENOA	
SENIOR	YENTER	

Crossword puzzle solution

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A SCOTSMAN entered an off-licence house and asked for a bottle of whisky.

"Sixteen shillings, please" said the proprietor.

The Scot delved in all his pockets and finally managed to produce 15s. 6d. Going to the door, he said to a friend outside. "Give me sixpence, Jock."

"What for?" asked his friend. "A bottle of whisky" was the reply.

"Here's a shilling. Get two!"

* * *

"I WANT a muzzle," said the customer to the man behind the counter.

"Yes, sir," said the shopkeeper. "Would this suit you?"

"No, that would hold the mouth too tightly shut," said the customer, with a shake of his head.

"Very well, sir," said the shopkeeper, "but I sold one like this to a woman recently."

"Yes, I suppose it would be all right for a woman," said the customer, "but I want mine for a dog."

* * *

"ABOVE all," the doctor argued, "you must eat more fruit, and particularly the skin of the fruit. The skin contains all the virtues and the vitamins. What, by the way, is your favourite fruit?"

The patient looked gloomy. "Cocoanuts," he said.

* * *

IT had been a tiring case. The plaintiff and the defendant were both slow-witted, and everything had had to be explained to them at least twice.

"Do I understand, my man," said the magistrate at one point, "that the defendant hurled invectives at you?"

The plaintiff scratched his head wildly. Then a look of understanding dawned in his eyes as he replied: "No, sir. To tell the truth, it was only bricks he threw at me; but what I complain about was the way he swore at me when they missed!"

"IT was the sweetest hat," gushed, Mrs. Penn, "and when the milliner told me I could have it for a mere song I ordered it at once."

Mr. Penn said nothing until he saw the bill. Then he spoke.

"A case of mistaken identity," he said, quietly.

"The woman evidently thought you were a famous singer."

* * *

THE new vicar had preached his first sermon, and a critical member of the church, a very fat man, waylaid the parson after service.

"Not a bad beginning, sir," he said, patronizingly; "a bit too scientific and modern, perhaps, but quite fair. Remember, parson, you must feed the sheep, feed the sheep."

The vicar surveyed his bulky critic and replied: "My dear man, it's exercise you need, not food."

"NOW," said the blustering customer, "no talk, please—I don't want any hair restorer, scalp invigorator, dandruff killer, or shaving soap, and I'm not interested in football, boxing, racing—"

"Excuse me, sir," said the barber working at the next chair; "will you write on his slate? He's deaf and dumb."

* * *

THE tramp entered the doctor's surgery. There was a worried look on his face.

"Doctor," he said, "you've got to help me. I swallowed a sovereign twenty-five years ago."

"Good Heavens, man!" ejaculated the doctor. "Why have you waited all these years? Why didn't you go to a doctor the day you swallowed the sovereign?"

"To tell the truth," replied the tramp, "I didn't need the money at the time!"

"I DON'T KNOW anything worse than letting the wife find a letter you've forgotten to post," said one man, nervously, as he turned out various pockets.

"Oh, I do," said the other.

"And what is it?"

"Letting her find one you forgot to burn."

* * *

"TWO cows is in the field," said a teacher to a class of small boys, indicating the writing on the blackboard. "Now that sentence is wrong, can anyone tell me why?"

Wearily she looked over the apathetic class.

"Come come!" she said, encouragingly.

One youngster, with a latent spark of chivalry sought to help her out of the difficulty.

"Perhaps one of them are a calf, miss!" he suggested, innocently.

Our Humorist At Large



"Yes, the wife was sitting up with a cigarette, smoking, when I got home."

"You were lucky. Mine was sitting up with a poker, fuming."



"Did you notice if the butcher had any pig's feet?"

"No mum. I didn't. 'E 'ad 'is boots on."



"Yes, the Duke was there."

"Really! Did he have his coronet with him?"

"Why no. I didn't even know he could play one."

"Raining Soldiers"

(Continued From Page 1)

arm with the customary Teutonic zeal and thoroughness. General Eberhardt Milch was put on the job. A special "General Goering's Regiment" was formed, in which carefully hand-picked Nazi youths were given intensive physical and technical training.

The preparations were conducted in strict secrecy. The out of the way plains of Silesia provided the training ground for those new "Raining Soldiers". The German people themselves knew little of the new weapon which the Nazis had forged until it was first used with such deadly effect in Poland in last September. It was Hitler's Secret Weapon No. 1.

Training a parachutist is a highly skilled and specified work. In the first place the human material must be strictly A1, intellectually as well as physically. The parachutist has always to maintain his body in a tip-top condition. His nerves must be like ice. He must be a good linguist, a master of disguise, a

man of quick perception and resourceful judgment.

Suicide Squads

Once he leaves the plane (the attack is generally timed immediately after midnight), he has to act mostly upon his own initiative. Leaping down the plane in the dark on enemy terrain with all the bulky equipment (tabloid food, water bottle, binocular, radio set, folding bicycle, automatic or even bombs or a light Bren Gun) without breaking one's neck or legs is itself an ordeal.

Then he must immediately reach his objective or contact his Fifth Column friends. Every minute means a matter of life and death. Especially in a country which is prepared for his reception (as Britain is to-day), the least delay or the slightest false move is bound to cost him his life. It is literally a suicide's job.

The fury with which many of those "Hell's Angels" were torn

limb by limb by the outraged Dutch has provided a salutary warning to the Nazis. Not for nothing are Goering's boys adopting tip-and-run tactics in Britain.

While the highly destructive power of the parachutists—moral as well as military—is self-evident, their utility is strictly limited considering the great cost, time and labour that are necessary for training them.

High Casualty Rate

To begin with, a parachutist is a one-job-one-man fellow. The chap who was trained for blowing the dykes of Holland, for example will be a helpless oaf on the moors of Scotland.

Secondly, the casualty rate among the parachutists is disproportionately high. Even in Holland, which was caught so badly napping, a very large number of the "Raining Soldiers" were mowed down on the spot.

Of the sixteen infantry men in one plane, of instance, one pri-

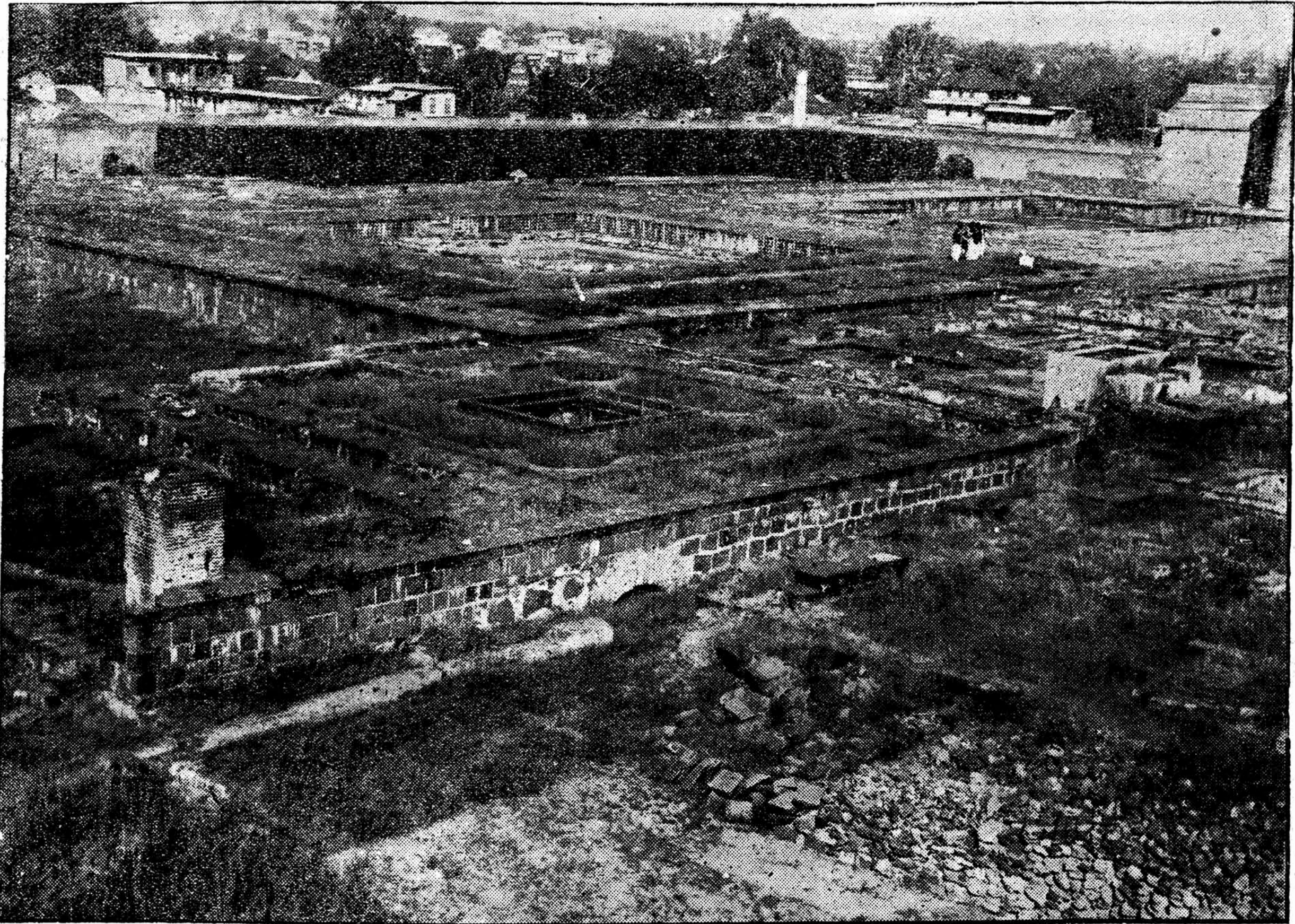
soner was the sole survivor. Of ten in another machine, three were killed in the air and four more were shot immediately on landing.

Thirdly, human replacements are extremely difficult. The parachutist must have at least a smattering of the language of the country which he is going to invade. He must know its topography and must be thoroughly acquainted with the particular area where he is going to operate.

The Nazis had long ago prepared relief models of every strategic part of Holland and Belgium and different groups were attached to specific objectives. Both those countries, moreover, were riddled with Nazi spies, agents and sympathisers.

We must note this carefully prepared background and the utter unpreparedness of their victims when we marvel at the astonishing successes which the "Raining Soldiers" of Germany have gained so far.

In Britain's parashots, however, they will meet more than their match. No wonder Goebbels is gibbering and Goering is jibbing at Der British!

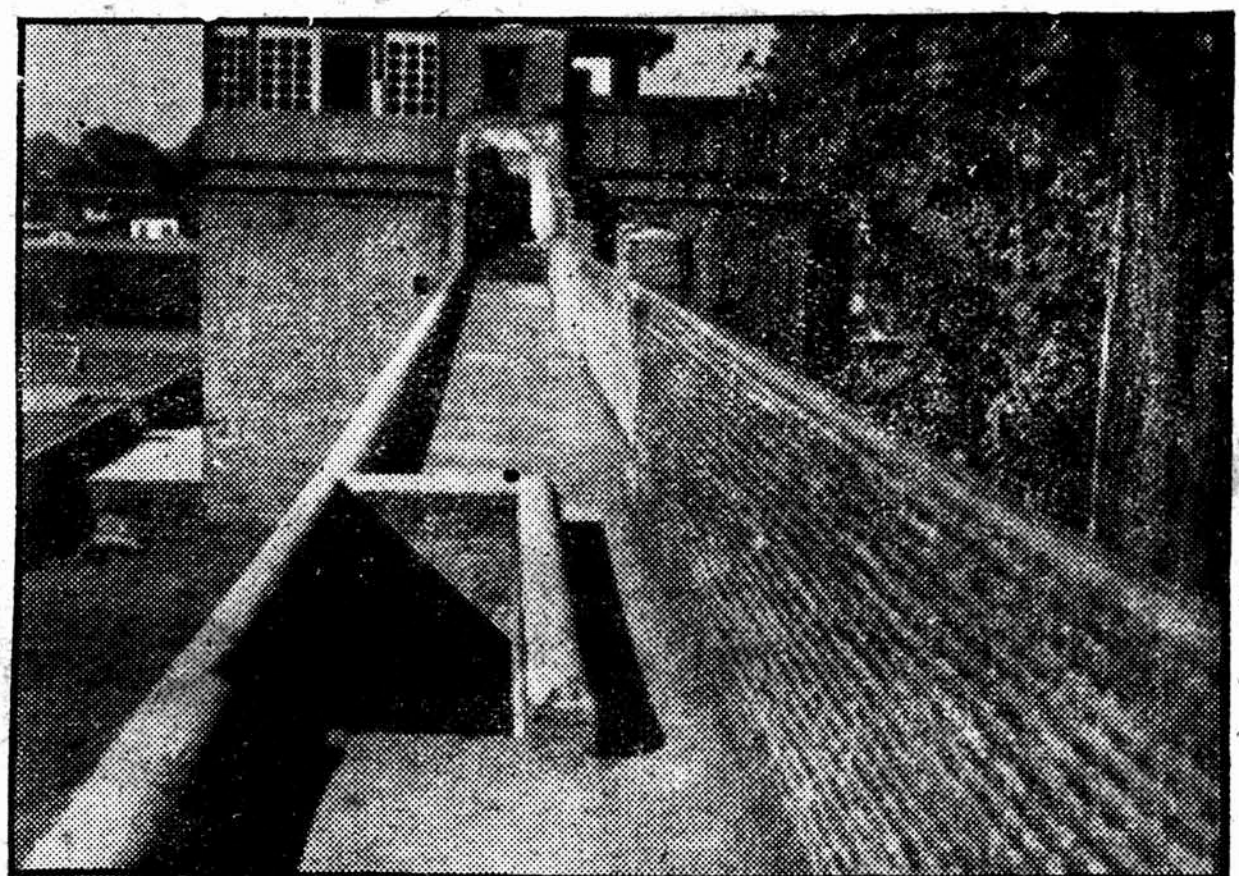


The remains of the chief residence of the Peshwas in Poona, known as Shanwarwada Palace. Bajirao Peshwa laid the foundation stone of a palace on this site on the 10th January 1729. The building was completed in 1736 and was the chief residence of the Peshwas until 1818. It was destroyed by fire in 1827. The Treaty between the East India Company and the Peshwas against Tipu Sultan was concluded here in 1790.

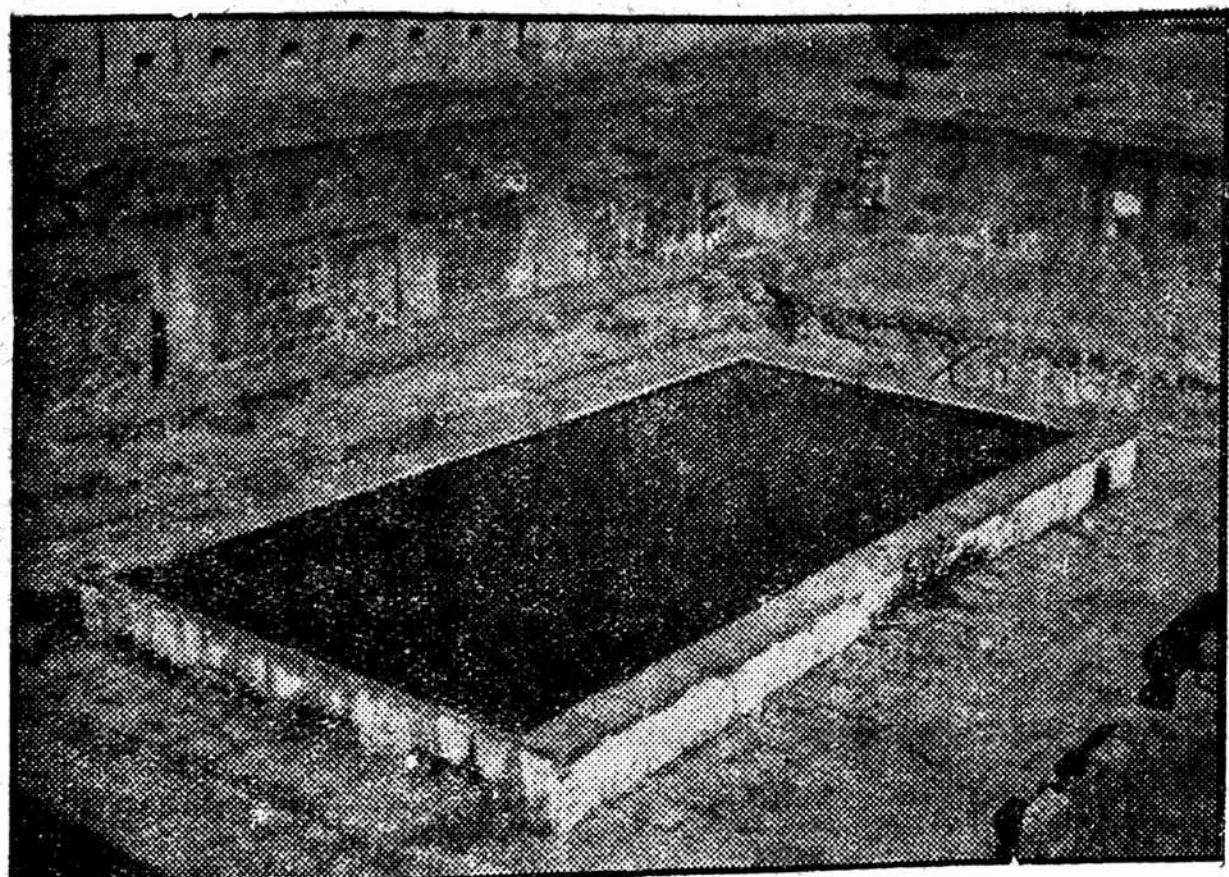
Photo shows: General view of all that is left of the ancient palace in Poona.



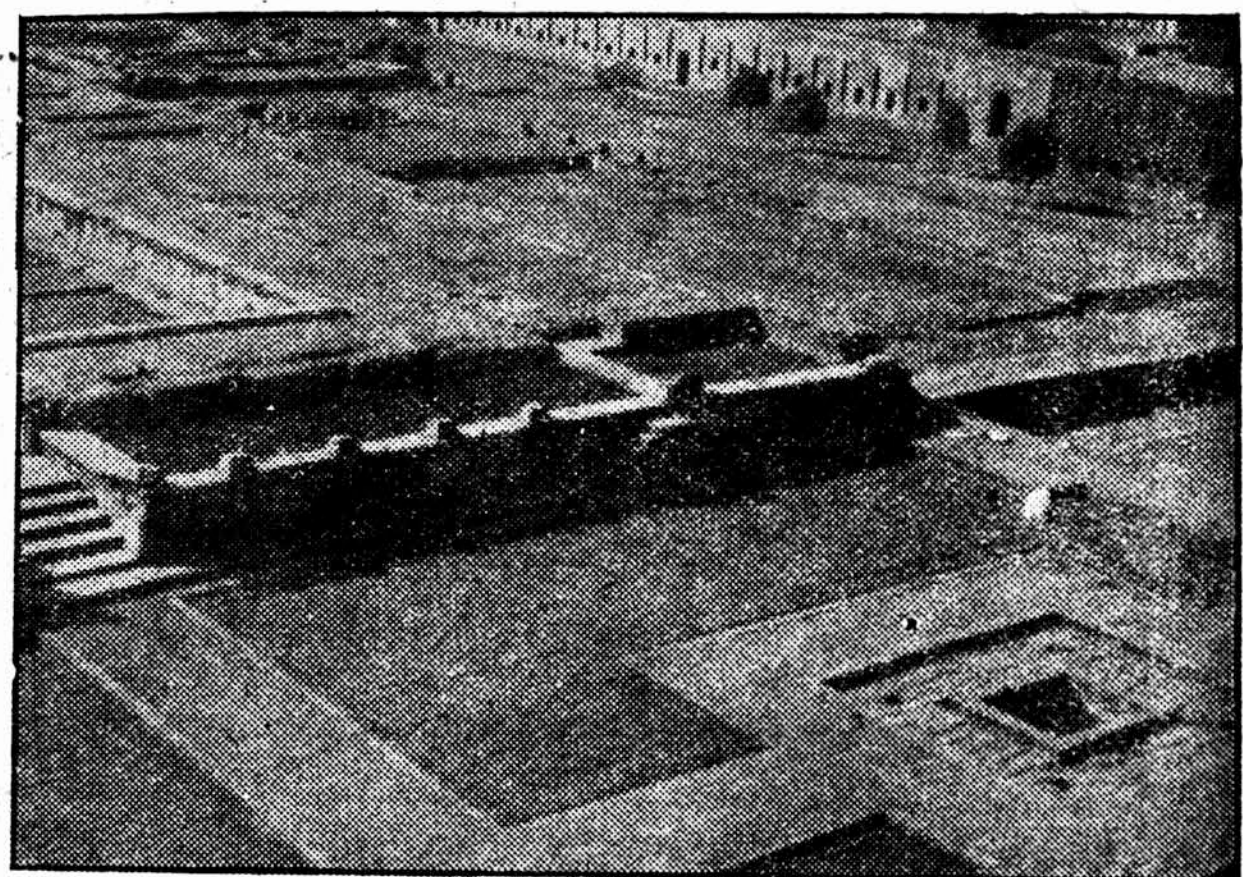
The entrance to the remains of the Palace. Photo shows people waiting for the doors to be opened.



A view of the paved top of the Palace walls. The walls are so thick and broad as to allow a clear carriage way all round the palace.



The bathing and swimming pool of the Peshwas inside the palace.



What was once the Court Room for the reception of guests and audience with officials.

Dangers of Impure Blood

THE root cause of most diseases is impure blood. If you suffer from skin Disease, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Trouble, Boils, Rashes, Bad Legs, Rheumatism, Painful Joints, etc.,—you **MUST** remove the **CAUSE** by purifying the blood. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the foremost and genuine blood purifier, healer and tonic. It will restore your health and vitality.



In LIQUID OR TABLET form of all Chemists and Bazaars. Rs. 2.5 per bottle.

